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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
• COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

No. 53,880.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 8 P.M. 1906.					
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9900		
8th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA ..	6822
12th	" *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th	"	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	"	ORIENTAL	5294	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA	6803		
4th	Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th	"	ARABIA	7303		
20th	"	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
27th	"	PERSIA	7931		
3rd	Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	8565
10th	"	MARMORA	10509		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBRA	8,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
97 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	420	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	595	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	625	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1990.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Langton Hall	4,409	July 28	Aug	12	Aug. 24	Aug. 31
A	City of York	7,705	Aug. 7	"	20	" 31	Sept. 6
B	City of Agra	4,320	" 20	Sept.	4	Sept. 15	" 30
A	City of Karachi	8,000	" 29	"	11	" 22	" 27
A	City of Edinburgh	6,235	Sept. 5	"	18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	" 14	"	28	Oct. 13	" 20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	Oct.	11	" 24	" 30
A	Trafford Hall	3,800	Oct. 8	"	20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,348	" 17	"	29	" 11	" 16
B	Prome	3,880	" 25	Nov.	8	" 18	" 24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 27th Aug.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Thur. 30th Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 24th Aug.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,010 tons, on MONDAY, 27th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "OKARA," 5,366 tons, on or about 31st Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3090	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3049	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
25th August, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,115	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6990	1st Sep. 1906.
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7609	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Ldo Stabile	5193	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

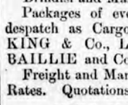
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Aust Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 575. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Hounluln.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/18, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHI, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale (Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Dell (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe.
Thaiping.	pines).	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR THE RAINS.

		Rs.	A.
BLUE SERGE SUITS	FROM	35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS	FROM ...	26	0
REGULATION " CLOAKS	" ...	30	0
SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS	" ...	5	8
BLACK AMERICAN BOOTS	" ...	22	0

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS} BOMBAY.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 each.
It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share ; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

DIRECTORS:
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ladha Ebbrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq.. B.A., LL. B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq, (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.
SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board, power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved.
Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot meet with considerable success.
It is hoped that with the call of Rs. 20 per share as stated above the Company will be in a position work successfully and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further calls.
Allotment has already been made, but further applications for Share will be received till end of September
All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.
Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries Office, together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.
Forms of application for shares and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

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CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

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Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
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All communications to be addressed to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Rs. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY

MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

FRENCH AND MOCCA COFFEE

UNSURPASSED FOR EXCELLENCE.

REFUSE INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

INSIST TO HAVE PEARSE & CO.'S COFFEES.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS or from

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years	Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	61 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 809 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3$\frac{1}{4}$d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{32}$d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
4th and 5th September, 1906.

AMATEUR PIERROT ENTERTAINMENT

Proceeds to be devoted to the
NURSES' RECREATION-ROOM FUND, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Commencing 9-30 P.M. Seats Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Plan and Bookings at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.

Tickets can also be obtained from
A. C. WEBB, Esq.,
Care of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay.
W. L. FIRTH, Esq.,
Care of P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. CHINA from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

G. I. P. RAILWAY EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

WITH regard to the PUBLIC NOTICES dated the 16th July and 14th August, 1906, it is hereby notified that on and from the 30th instant, Passengers holding Return Combined tickets by the Express trains for the Poona Races from Bombay, may return by any train the same day or by any train due to arrive at Bombay not later than 12 noon on the third day following date of issue.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 24TH AUGUST, 1906.

POONA RACES.

8TH, 13TH, 15TH, 19TH, 22ND, 27TH & 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that THIRD and Final ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 28th August, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 22ND AUGUST, 1906.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI GULBURGA MILLS CO, LD.,

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, Hyderabad, (Deccan) on MONDAY the 3rd September, 1906 at 5. P.M. to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1905.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year, 1906.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. E. CHENAI.
Sec. Trea. & Agents.

N. B—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 17th September, 1906, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1906, at 6-30 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN.
R. A. SPENCE.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

HOTEL WATSON'S ANNEXE,

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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SERIAL STORY.

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Ever since the public eagerly tore from the Bookstalls piles of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Fergus Hume's popularity has grown. As a writer of thrilling detective tales he has no equal. He has a masterly way of sustaining the interest of his stories to the very last chapter, where the mystery is cleared up and the criminal fixed—in the least suspected quarter. These qualities are strongly shewn in this, his latest serial, which is one of the best he has written

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AND IS READ
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PRINTING
IN
ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1906, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustee's Meeting.
2. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Government Resolution which sanctions an alteration in the City Improvement Trust's Gowalia Tank Street Scheme.
3. Letter from Mr. Phirozsha N. Italia, Vakil, on behalf of Mrs Fatimabai [illegible] Khalifa—Regarding the nuisance caused by a bullock stable adjoining his client's bungalow No. 127 Forass Road.

Memoranda from the Commissioner:—
4. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City during the quarter ending 30th June, 1906.
5. Forwarding statements showing the measures adopted from time to time to prevent leakage from the Malabar Hill and the Bhandarwada Reservoirs.
6. Forwarding a Government Resolution appointing Mr. N. C. Macleod, B.A., Bar-at-law, as President of the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under the City of Bombay Improvement Act.
7. Forwarding a Government Memorandum which invites the opinion of the Corporation as regards the desirability of allowing the Bombay Mill Owners' Association and the Bombay Port Trust to elect one of their representatives as a Member of the Corporation.
8. Reporting as to the alterations made to the Water-works at Malabar Hill and the results obtained.
9. Forwarding, for orders, Commissioner's letter regarding the question of raising a loan during the current official year.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—
10. Recommending approval to the acquisition of two plots of land belonging to Mr. Sayaji N[illegible] required in connection with the Low Level Channel No. II.
11. Recommending that, in reply to his letter regarding the construction of a water entrance in Khetwady Main Road, Mr. Krishnarava Ramchandra be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
12. Recommending that, in reply to their letter objecting to the license granted to Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Bhabha for stabling milch buffaloes in a stable at 13th Khetwady Lane, Mr. Shapurji Hormusji and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's letter.
13. Recommending that, in reply to his letters regarding the question of water-supply to Burhanuddin Bag on Ripon Road, and of the payment of the value of a lost meter, Mr. Abdul Hussein Shamsuddin Batoolji be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's letter.
14. Forwarding, for information, a letter from the Commissioner reporting that it was possible to put up only 12 water tanks within the budget provision for 13 water tanks.
15. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,350 to meet the cost of employing for 9 months a staff for supervising the tramway renewal operations.

Letters from the Commissioner:—
16. Requesting the decision of the Corporation as to the proposal of Government for the construction of a Police Chowky at the Junction of Harney and Parsi Roads.
17. Forwarding copies of Government Resolutions regarding plague and [illegible] in the City of Bombay.
18. Forwarding a Government Resolution regarding adjustment of certain plague charges.
19. Forwarding report from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending 30th June, 1906.
20. Forwarding a Government Resolution which sanctions the extension of certain tramway tracks.
21. Forwarding copies of reports on Serum Therapy of Plague in India.
22. Forwarding a return of bicycles and tricycles taxed during the quarter ended 30th June, 1906.
23. Forwarding for information copy of a further representation made by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited to Government, regarding the proposed Bombay Hydro-Electric License.
24. Reporting as to the feasibility of constructing shops on the frontages of the Crawford Market.
25. Requesting approval to rid nuisance being stacked on a portion of the site of Girder Tank pending final disposal of that site.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—
26. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 300 to meet the cost of putting up a cattle trough at the junction of Fergusson and Haines and Worli Roads.
27. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a property belonging to Mr. Dinanath Vyankatesh Sadashiv Trustee to the Sonawadi Estate, falling within the lines of the proposed road through Girgaum.
28. Recommending that, in reply to their letter complaining of insufficient water-supply to the new chawls of Mr. Wamdeo Barwant, Sitaram at Khetwadi, Mr. Ranganath Vishnu Despande and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
29. Recommending that Government be moved to sanction the raising of a long term loan to meet the cost of constructing quarters for Municipal Engineers and Halalkhores.
30. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding copies of the representations made to the City Improvement Trust regarding the Improvement of Parsi North.
31. (i) Letter from Mr. [illegible] Jetha and others, occupants of Sheth Megji Umarsi's house at Wadagadi, near Tankwadi—Complaining of the nuisance caused by two dust bins (ii) Letter from Mr. Meghji Umarsi on the same subject.
32. Notice of Motion from Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of renaming the street now known as Marine Lines and calling it "[illegible] Avenue."
33. Letter from Mr. M. Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy—Requesting permission to erect a market at the junction of Parbhadevi and Delisle Roads.
34. Notice of Motion from Mr. D. E. Wacha—For expressing opinion that the time has arrived for repealing the City of Bombay Improvement Act and winding up the affairs of the Trust, and entrusting them to the Corporation; and for appointing a Committee to suggest necessary amendments to the Municipal Act.
35. Notice of Motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For declaring the recent ruling of the President to be wrong.

Letters from the Commissioner—
37. Forwarding a report regarding the supervision, &c., of licensed places.
38. Reporting as to the detection of Cholera Vibrios in Vehar water and the steps taken, &c.
39. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties for the quarter ending 30th June, 1906.
40. Notice of Motion from Mr. N. N. Kurek—For appointing a Committee to propose the steps to be taken to abate or remove the nuisance caused by vagrant lepers.
41. Letter from Mr. [illegible]—Requesting the demolition of a house in Barite Lane and the renaming of the Lane.
42. Notice of Motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For enquiring whether any rules have been framed by the Commissioner on the subject of betting by Municipal employees.
43-44. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing opinion that, so far as possible, the work of constructing house connections be stayed till the Corporation have enquired into the sanitary effect of the already constructed and for appointing a Committee to report on the subject.
45. Further consideration of the motion for amending Rule 18 of the Corporation Rules so as to admit of the taking of votes of those who abstain from voting when a poll is taken being recorded.
46. Notice of Motion from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For declaring that a certain ruling of the President was wrong.
47. Notice from the Collector of Bombay—Regarding the acquisition of a piece of Municipal ground at Mahim, required in connection with the quadrupling the B. B. & C. I. Railway lines north of Mahim Station.
48-49. Notices of Motions from Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha [illegible]—(48) For drawing the Commissioner's attention to the dirty condition of several streets in the City during the present monsoon and for requesting him to have the accumulated road debris removed more expeditiously than at present. (49) For drawing the Commissioner's attention to a letter in the "Times of India" re nuisance at Paltan Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—
50. Recommending approval to the acquisition of Mr. Eruchshaw Dadabhoy Karanjia's property. [illegible] at a cost not exceeding Rs. [illegible] minus the capitalized value of rent due to the Fazindar or Government.
51. Recommending sanction to the renewal of the lease of the Chawl No. 8, facing Jail Road North, to, or with adjoining stable for a period of 2 years and on the lease of the chawl at Umerkhadi, belonging to the estate of St. John the Evangelist, for a period of one year.
52. Letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers—Thanking the Corporation for re-appointing him Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal.
53. Letter from Mr. Murshi Shaik Fathulla Amil—Stating that a building to the north of his house at Hip Road is not constructed in accordance with Municipal Building bye-laws, &c.
54-55. Notices of Motions from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(54) For inviting attention to the grant of the "Indu Prakash" as to certain rulings of the President. (55) For obtaining the Joint opinion of Counsel as to whether a Member of the Standing Committee can absent himself from the Meetings of the Standing Committee for six months without obtaining his leave and whether a Member of the Corporation who is also a member of the Standing Committee, if granted leave of absence by the Corporation, can continue as a Member of the Standing Committee.
56-57. Notices of Motions from Mr. K. E. Dadachanji—(56) For obtaining a report as whether the present arrangement of the drainage of the Colaba District will be sufficient for future requirements and if not, whether the Commissioner has made any arrangement with the City Improvement Trust for the payment to the Municipality of the cost of additional ejectors and other works in connection therewith. (57) For enquiring whether the Commissioner is aware that the old storm-water Reservoir situated near the junction of Clerk Road and the Hornby Vellard became a very active breeding ground for mosquitoes soon after the rains last year, and for requesting him to report what steps he proposes to take to prevent a recurrence of this nuisance.
58. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 1st August 1906.
59-61. Notices of Motions from Mr. K. E. Dadachanji—(59) For enquiring whether the Commissioner's attention has been drawn to the extremely foul and offensive water in the Storm-water Open Main Drain at the Clerk Road sluices and for enquiring why the water is so very foul (60) For drawing the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by the low-lying ground between Girder Street and the B. B. & C. I. Railway lines and for obtaining a report as to the desirability of having this ground filled in or drained (61) For drawing the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by a large swamp between Haines and Ripon Roads near the locality known as Kalapani, and for obtaining a report as to steps to be taken to have the swamp either filled up or drained off.
62. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, regarding the incidents of the cost of construction of overbridges at Arthur and Clerk Roads.
63. Notice of Motion from Mr. N. V. Mandlik—For appointing Mr. D. G. Padhye to the Committee appointed to report on the question of establishing additional vegetable markets in the City.

Letters from the Commissioner—
64. Forwarding a letter from the Chief Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, regarding the conversion of certain tramway tracks.
65. Forwarding a statement of examination of Tansa water.
66. Forwarding copy of a report regarding measures taken in Bombay for anti-plague inoculation.
67. Forwarding a report regarding systematic examination of sewers and drains, &c.
68-69. Notice of Motion from Dr. D. A. D'Monte (68) For requesting the Commissioner to compel hawkers to keep sweets and other prepared food stuffs in covered boxes or trays. (69) For enquiring what amount of wheel-tax is paid in respect of meat-vans to the Bandora Municipality.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—
70-2. Recommending sanction to grants of Rs. 4-9-0, 1 12-0 and 1-3-0, respectively, to meet poundage fees paid in connection with the acquisition of certain properties at Piru Lane.
73. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 21,050-2-5, to meet the cost of acquiring two plots of land at Valpakhadi for the construction of quarters for halalkhores.
74. Recommending that in reply to his letter, complaining of certain nuisances near his house No. 12-20 and 22, Dhanji Street, Syed Bawa Miya Peer Miya be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
75. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the question of testing certain water taps, Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
76. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 38,500 to meet extra expenditure due to an increase in the wages of the Road Department bigaris, &c.
77. Recommending sanction to the employees under the Health Department for [illegible] scheme being considered as permanent for leave and acting allowances purposes.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Contd.

78. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 55,995 to meet the cost of constructing a stable for the Health Department bullocks at Arthur Road.

Letters from the Commissioner.
79. Forwarding a report regarding Police charges due by the Municipality to Government.
80. Requesting approval to the alignment of overbridges in connection with the Port Trust Railway.
81. Regarding compensation awarded for a portion of the Roman Catholic cemetery at Sion taken up for the Harbour Branch Railway.
82. Notice of Motion from Mr. K. E. Dadachanji—For obtaining a report as to whether the emanations given off by the imperfect combustion of petroleum used for motor conveyances pollute the air.

Notices of motions:—
83. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta K C.I.E.—For expressing regret at the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji.
84-85. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(84) For appointing a Committee to enquire into the allegations against certain Councillors that they do not consult the convenience of others, &c. (85) For enquiring what steps the Commissioner has taken against an Inspector in the License Department for giving incorrect information.
86. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee in August 1906.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—
87. Regarding the system of measuring Municipal Works done by Contractors.
88. Regarding the leasing of a plot of ground at the Tardeo Flats required for an approach road in connection with the cutcherra siding.
89. Regarding the recent Chukla fire.
90. Regarding the proposed formation of a new street from the end of Shaik Memon Street to the North end of Cathedral Street.
91. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to bring under control the traffic carried on with hand-carts.
92. Regarding a proposed alteration in the Regular line of Thakurdwar Road.
93. Regarding the widening of the road north of the eastern approach of the Grant Road Bridge.
94. Regarding estimates of certain works required at Mahim and Worli Cemeteries.
95. Regarding the construction of a grass depot and siding at the Mahalaxmi Flats.
96. Regarding the leakage at the Bhandarwada Reservoir.

By Order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY 24TH AUGUST, 1906.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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FOR SALE—One 15-20 Horse Power ORLEANS CAR in thorough running order slightly used. Owner selling as he is purchasing a higher power Car. Trials can be had on application. Apply No. 661A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Darab House" Middle Colaba, opposite the "Admiralty House" the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dinning table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suits, cabinets, almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps rich carpets bicycles etc. etc., the property of Captain H. RAVILL.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 27TH AUGUST 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings Street No. 1719, Case No. 246, Bain Street. The materials of buildings Street Nos. 220—222, 224—228, Case No. 54 Girgaum Back Road.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers with mirror cup boards, clothes presses, sofas, and easy chairs, iron safes, Chubb's safe on stand, electric revolving and standing fans, and figures, walnutwood cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, Dhurri carpet etc.

1 Lot of medical books and surgical instruments.

2 Jones English sewing machines manufacturing and taylorsizes new.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Louis Fremaux;—paint brushes, red lead, linseed oil empty tins, etc.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong built office small shigram.
1 glass front double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Edward House, First floor, Apollo Bunder near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, such as dining table and chairs sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, single and double almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, carpets etc. the property of HOWARD LUCY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Paltan Road, next to Municipal Workshop, opposite the Sitaram Building, near Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almiras, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, oilpaintings, table ornaments, windproof lamps etc. the property of J. STANFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite the Bombay Volunteers A. Club the handsome teakwood blackwood household furniture, sweet-toned, ebonized grand cottage piano by Rouish in good order lamps, etc the property of C. J. De Quadros Esq.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE RUBIES AND EMERALDS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1906, at their rooms at Bank Street, Fort, under instructions of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Girdharlal Kesrimal, the undermentioned rubies and emeralds which were consigned to London in 4 parcels on behalf of the said Girdharlal Kesrimall. The intending purchasers may view the said emeralds and rubies at the rooms of the Auctioneers 4 days before the sale.

PARTICULARS.

One ruby 4⅜ ratties 4 1/16 carats.
Six emeralds, 12 13/16 ratties, 11⅞ carats.
Eight emeralds, 14⅞ ratties, 13½ carats.
One ruby, 2 31/32 ratties, 2⅞ carats.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Bell Lane, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 27TH AUGUST. 1906.

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Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
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SOLE AGENTS.

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Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

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No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

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THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

ATTACK ON HAVANA THREATENED.

Five Thousand Rebels Ready.

A RACIAL QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 25.

The latest advices from Cuba state that General Guerra, with 5,000 insurgents, outside Pinar-del-Rio is awaiting reinforcements.

He threatens to attack Havana.

Prominent Cubans who are residing in New York state that the rising in Cuba is largely due to racial causes.

They say that the Negroes and the Mulattoes resent the Whites monopolising all the profitable offices since the independence of the Island.

INSURGENT CAUSE GROWING.

DAMAGE TO COMMERCE.

LONDON, August 25.

A despatch from Havana states that the Government Artillery has re-occupied San Juan Martinez unopposed.

The Insurgent cause is growing rapidly and the situation is greatly interfering with commerce.

A battle is imminent near Pinar-del-Rio, in Cuba.

The insurgents have captured a village five miles from Havana, from which, however, they scattered.

THE NATAL RISING.

Return of the Last Troops.

WORK OF ROYSTON'S HORSE.

LONDON, August 24.

Royston's Horse, which have been operating against the irreconcilable Zulus, have returned after an extensive reconnaissance and capturing only a few rebels.

VALPARAISO RECOVERING.

Building Started.

EXCELLENT WORK BY THE AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, August 24.

The authorities at Valparaiso are indefatigable in restoring order and providing for the needy and houseless and securing sanitation.

Re-building operations have been started.

EARTHQUAKE IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, August 25.

A telegram received from Sydney states that slight shocks of earthquake have occurred at Carcoar, near Bathurst

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 26.

Advices received by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship "Manchuria," state that vessel went ashore at Mohapu Point (situated on the north-east of the Island of Oahu of which the capital is Honolulu) at four o'clock in the morning of the 20th instant. The passengers and baggage were safely conveyed to Honolulu, a distance 30 miles, overland and will be forwarded to Japan by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Liner "Hongkong Maru" and to America by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. Korea.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PACIFIC ROUTE TO CHINA.

Mails Saved Nine Days.

IMPORTANT CONTRACT COMMENCES.

LONDON, August 25.

Under the new contract, the Canadian-Pacific Line shortens the mail route from London to Hongkong by nine and a half days and to Shanghai and Yokohama by eight and a half days.

The "Empress of Ireland" sailed from Liverpool yesterday inaugurating the service.

NEW SENSATION IN SURGERY.

Living Patchwork Animals.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

LONDON, August 25.

A sensation has been caused at the British Medical Association's meeting at Toronto by Dr. Carrell, of the Rockefeller University, exhibiting healthy dogs and cats with kidneys transplanted from other dogs and cats. He also stated he had cut off and replaced the legs of cats and guinea-pigs.

BOER TREK TO EAST AFRICA.

First Party of One Hundred Starts.

LONDON, August 24.

In consequence of the warning against emigration to Argentina, a trek is being organised in Orangia to British East Africa. The first party will consist of one hundred Boers, fully equipped.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yorkshire Displaced by Kent.

LONDON, August 24.

Lancashire has beaten Derby by an innings and 94 runs.

LONDON, August 25.

Kent has displaced Yorkshire in the premier position for the County Cricket Championship.

Warwickshire has beaten Sussex by ten wickets

Hants has beaten Leicester by six wickets.

Kent has beaten Worcester by seven wickets.

Gloucester has beaten Yorkshire by one run.

Essex has beaten Notts by 71 runs.

Surrey has beaten Northampton by eight wickets in a match played at Northampton.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

TERRIBLE BOMB OUTRAGE.

Forty Casualties from Attempt on M. Stolypin.

ANARCHY REIGNS.

HUGE PREPARATION FOR SUPPRESSION,

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 23.

Disorders have broken out at the Summer Camp near Odessa, where the 11th and 12th Sappers last night mutinied, singing the "Marseillaise." They resolved not to fire on the Revolutionaries, if summoned to do so.

LONDON, August 25.

A bomb explosion has taken place at a reception held in M. Stolypin's villa, at St. Petersburg. M. Stolypin escaped unhurt.

The bomb was thrown in the ante-Chamber by a man dressed as an officer.

All the persons in the room, including prominent officials, were killed and the villa practically wrecked.

The casualities number about forty.

M. Stolypin's little fifteen year old daughter had both her legs shattered.

Hundreds of thousands of roubles are being stolen daily from the trains, banks, and factories throughout Russia.

The mail bag from Erivan reached St. Petersburg yesterday with the seals uncut, but with the bags filled with packets of lead and 150,000 roubles had been abstracted.

Twenty-seven arrests were made yesterday in connection with the robbery.

The Powder Factory at Schluesselburg is at present working at the highest pressure.

Enormous quantities of munitions are being sent to Poland and the Caucasus.

THE KING AT MARIENBAD.

Mr. Haldane in Attendance.

LONDON, August 25.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, has been summoned to Marienbad as Minister-in-attendance on His Majesty the King.

THE HINDUSTAN-TIBET ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Return of Survey Party Awaited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 24.

The *Pioneer* says :—It is by no means certain that the Government of India will do no more than sanction a smaller expenditure on the improvement of the Shipki section of the Hindustan-Tibet road, but no decision on the point will be given until the Survey Party now examining the road have sent in their report. Mr Calvert, who is now on his way back from Gartok, will also be able to give some information regarding the route and the prospects of the expansion of trade along it. Meanwhile, there are routes from the United Provinces to be considered, and the great possibilities which they offer. These run *via* the Niti and Lipu Letch Passes, and could be made good at moderate expense. An excellent bridle road has been made from Hardwar to Joshinath, and this is being continued to Badrinath, thence to the Mana Pass—a distance of only forty or fifty miles. That pass is difficult, but not more so than the Shipki. From Joshinath to the top of Mana is some sixty miles, and the difficulties are confined to half a dozen short lengths. The estimate for improving these has been prepared. There is also a rough kind of a road from the plains to the Leper Letch Pass, and in this case also detailed estimates for making it good have been submitted to the Local Government. It may be noted that the routes leading to the Niti and Lipu Letch Passes are much nearer the marts of Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow than is the Shipki-Simla route, and even now they carry much more trade on those two routes. Also, the roads could be made, which would now here be above 6,000 feet above sea-level and which could be kept open to within forty miles of the Tibet frontier all the year round. An electric railway from Hardwar to Joshinath, 164 miles, would pay by reason of the enormous pilgrim traffic to Badrinath, and would facilitate the development of the copper deposits of Garhwal.

CONCESSION TO TENANTS OF PLAGUE-INFECTED VILLAGES.

Mysore Modifications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, August 25.

To facilitate the evacuation of plague-infected villages, the Mysore Government have allowed tenants to deposit their boxes, valuables, etc., in local treasuries. Experience has proved that undue advantage is taken of this concession by people leaving their boxes in Government treasuries for indefinite periods, even after re-occupation of their houses. Consequently, an addition has been made to Rule 7 of the "Rules for the Evacuation of Infected Towns and Villages, other than the cities of Bangalore and Mysore," providing that if the box or boxes containing cash or valuables, deposited for safe custody, be not removed by the owner or owners within three months from date of re-occupation of the village or town, it will be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to levy a monthly fee, ranging from four annas to one rupee on each such box.

THE SORRY PLIGHT OF CEYLON.

Question of Military Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 25.

It seems to be expected in Ceylon that when the 2nd Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, is withdrawn, as announced by Mr. Haldane, in his list of contemplated reductions, a native regiment from India will take its place ; but no such move has been arranged, and it seems that it is intended that the Island shall do without a garrison of regular troops and depend on its own resources of police and volunteers for preserving tranquility. Its defence against foreign attack is left absolutely to the Navy.

TUTICORIN-COLOMBO STEAMERS

Resume Running on Monday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 25.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshis, a line of steamers has started at Tuticorin to take the place of the Shah Line, which was discontinued recently. Steamers have been chartered, which will resume running between Tuticorin and Colombo on Monday (to-day.)

LAND REVENUE RULES.

Regulating the Suspension and Remission of Cesses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 25.

The following Revenue Department Resolution appears in the *Gazette of India* in connection with the Rules at present being drawn up in the various Provinces for the suspension and remission of Land Revenue:—

In accordance with the general principles laid down in Resolution, dated the 25th of March, 1905, the Government of India have had under consideration the question of the treatment of the cesses levied in addition to the land revenue, when such suspension or remission is granted. The most important of these cesses is the Local Rate Cess, the proceeds of which are credited to District Boards for expenditure on local purposes, and attention may, in the first instance, be confined to this cess.

As explained in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 3rd December, 1895, this decision does not apply to cases in which a revenue payer is, under the Revenue system of a Province, virtually entitled to a remission, but only to cases in which suspension or remission of the land revenue due, under the terms of settlement, is granted, as a matter grace, under exceptional circumstances, to an amount which depends solely upon the pleasure of Government. The orders issued in that Resolution implied that, as a general rule, a suspension or remission of land revenue should carry with it a rateable suspension or remission of the cess leviable upon it, and required that where, for special reasons, it is considered undesirable or unnecessary to interrupt the collection of the cess, the reasons should be recorded as part of the order sanctioning the suspension or remission.

In modification of those general orders, the Government of India, in correspondence with the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, admitted that the question is not so much one of principle as of administrative and financial convenience, and permitted the Local Government to issue orders allowing the collection of the cesses in full, even when the land revenue is suspended or remitted so that the loss due to suspension and remission should fall on the land revenue alone. The main reasons which influenced the Government of India in granting this permission were that it made the accounts much simpler, and that, if cesses were suspended and remitted in proportion to land revenue, the income of District Boards would be liable to great and sudden reduction, their financial arrangements would be dislocated, and the Local Administration seriously hampered.

The Government of India recognise the practical disadvantages of a strict adherence to the instructions conveyed in the Resolution of 1895, and are willing to relax their application so as to avoid any sudden and large diminution in the income of a District Board, due to suspensions and remissions given in seasons of drought, which would hamper its action at the very time when its arrangements should be as efficient as possible in order to meet the temporary distress. Accordingly, they will have no objection to the adoption by any Local Government of the system followed in the United Provinces, under which suspensions and remissions of land revenue do not carry with them proportionate suspensions and remissions of the Local Fund Cess, so that all losses resulting from suspension and remission fall entirely on land revenue and are thus shared between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. Under such a system, when collections are made of land revenue and local rate, the amount realised is first credited to the local rate demand, and it is only after the local rate account has been cleared that the remainder of the sum collected is credited to the land revenue heads.

In coming to this decision in the interests of Local Administrations, the Government of India have not overlooked its effect on the individual revenue payer. So far as the amount to be realised from him is concerned, it is not of very great importance; and they consider that his interests will be sufficiently safeguarded if the Collector is directed to bear in mind, in deciding what proportion of the land revenue should be suspended or remitted, that the order will not carry with it a suspension or remission of the local rate. When, however, an instalment of the land revenue of any village has been entirely suspended or remitted, it will be advisable that, in order to save the revenue payers from being harassed by petty demands in time of distress, the local rate demand for the time being should be suspended and be realised with the next instalment that is actually collected.

Where this system is adopted it will have the effect of steadying the income of District Boards, except when, owing to widespread distress, the instalments due from a large number of rate-payers are suspended or remitted in full. In such exceptional cases, the Local Government might allow the District Board concerned to overdraw its balance at the Government Treasury to such an extent as may be considered necessary, on the understanding that the overdraft will be recouped when the suspended cess is realised.

These suggestions have been formulated more especially with reference to the Local Rate Cess, but the Government of India will have no objection to the arrangements made in accordance with them being extended to any other cesses collected in proportion to the land revenue and credited in the Treasury Accounts.

RELIEF RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 25.

The corrected figures of the number of persons in receipt of relief show a total 238,627, being a decrease of 8,806. Compared with the previous figures, there has been an increase of 7,000 in the United Provinces and 3,177 in Ajmer, and a decrease in all the other provinces. In East Bengal and Assam there has been a sudden decrease of 10,139, the numbers in receipt of relief having fallen from 12,420 in the week ending 11th instant to only 2,281 in the week ending 18th instant. No explanation as to this large change is offered. The climatic conditions appear satisfactory in the United Provinces, yet the numbers have risen by 70,000. Some effects of privation have been noticed among the children in Jalaun, where more is being given in gratuitous relief. Famine works were closed in the Kirauli State, Rajputana, on the 15th instant.

CIVIL REVENUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 25.

The Civil Revenue from the 1st April to the end of July last, shows an increase of Rs. 7,00,000 over the revenue for the same period last year. There has been an increase under Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, and Customs, and a decrease under Opium and Salt, Provincial Rates, and Forests.

GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 25

The gross earnings of the Indian Railways show no important change. The increase in earnings compared with last week amounts to Rs. 3,85,318 in the case of State Guaranteed Railways and to Rs. 12,30,883 in case of all other railways. Thus the total increase amounts to 46 lakhs. This increase is not, however, equal to the Budget Estimate.

THE SEASON IN THE PUNJAB.

Cattle and Fodder Report Favourable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 25.

Although the monsoon has so far failed in the Central and South-Western Punjab, these districts are well supplied with canals, and the latest reports show that the cattle are nearly everywhere in good condition and fodder is sufficient, excepting in parts of Hissar.

FLOODS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Considerable Damage to Land and Property.

RELIEF MEASURES TAKEN IN HAND.

112,000 PERSONS ON RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 25.

The floods in parts of the United Provinces are serious. Extensive inundations in Bahraich, Gonda, and Gorakhpur have caused serious injury to crops. The abnormal rain in Garhwal is officially reported to have caused loss of life and considerable damage to land and property in the Belgrami tahsil of the Hardoi district. One hundred and twenty-three villages have suffered from seasonal flooding, but the extent of damage is not yet known. In Bahraich, the extensive floods have created so much distress that relief measures have had to be adopted. Damage has also been caused in Unao, Safipur, Dalmau, and Ballia, and floods in the Rapti and Gogra Khadirs of Gorakhpore are reported to be very severe. The kharif crops in the flooded villages in that district are a total loss, and takavi must be given on a large scale for rabi sowings. The number of persons on relief in the Provinces has risen to over one hundred and twelve thousand.

SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Trains Running from Simla to Solon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 25.

From yesterday trains ran from and to Solon. The running is as follows : Leave Simla 8-45 a.m., arrive Solon 12-46 p.m. Leave Solon 1 p.m., arrive Simla 5 p.m.

Passengers cannot at present be conveyed between Solon and Kalka luggage, as such, cannot be booked, except locally, between Solon and Simla and intermediate stations, but can be booked as parcels. Parcel will now be conveyed by train between Simla and Solon, and by cart between Solon and Kalka, but cannot be got through in less than two days.

Goods will be conveyed by cart between Simla and Kalka as at present.

SIMLA, August 26.

It is now notified that from the 24th instant passenger trains will run between Simla and Solon. Passengers cannot at present be conveyed between Solon and Kalka, First and second class through tickets will however be issued to those who so desire, and the postal authorities have very kindly agreed to accept tickets in payment of tonga seat. The arrangements for the tonga journey must, however, be made in direct communication with the postal authorities.

Luggage as such cannot be booked except locally between Solon and Simla and intermediate stations, but can be booked as parcels. Parcels will now be conveyed by train between Simla and Solon and by cart between Solon and Kalka, but cannot be got through in less than two days. Goods will be conveyed by cart between Simla and Kalka as at present.

From Monday, the 27th, trains will recommence running between Kalka and Simla. The times of departure from Kalka will be 6·50 and 7·55 a.m. and from Simla 8·45 and 10· a.m.

The journey each way is estimated to take eight hours.

ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES BUT GOOD EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 26.

The earnings of the Simla-Kalka Railway have been maintained in a remarkable manner notwithstanding the adverse circumstances affecting them. During the week ending August 4th, the earnings were Rs. 12,300 compared with Rs. 13,224 in the corresponding week of last year, but during the week ending August 11th the effects of the breaches were severely felt, the total earnings being only Rs. 900 against Rs. 12,901 in the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings of the line from the 1st of April to the 11th of August are however, Rs. 4,857 better than for the same period ast year.

LOOTING OF GRAIN DEALERS' SHOPS.

Chamber of Commerce Representation.

PROTECTION ASSURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 25.

The following telegram was despatched to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam by the National Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday :—"Telegrams and letters from Naraingunj indicate that the looting of grain dealers' shops is probable. Rice dealers here are much alarmed and afraid to send rice to Naraingunj, unless assured of protection and non-interference with price. Unless supplies are forthcoming, a serious food-famine is inevitable. Kindly grant the assurance that is asked and direct the Local Authorities accordingly."

The following reply was received on Thursday ;—"Your telegram was received to-day. Every precaution will be taken to protect grain dealers, and the Commissioner has already posted special police for the purpose. Government will not interfere with the price in any way. The Commissioner has been communicated with accordingly. As supplies are very urgently required, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes the Chamber will use its influence in assisting to relieve the situation."

A telegram was also received from the Magistrate at Dacca as follows :—"No case of looting or interference with price. Protection assured. Consignments should be sent to dealers."

THE AMIR'S AUTUMN TOUR.

A Question of Advisability.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 25.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier Correspondent reports that there was a large assembly of officials and tribal chiefs at Kabul a short time ago, summoned by the Amir to consider the question of his visit to India. This is the second time, at least, that we have heard of such a gathering and Habibullah is showing a wise judgment in thus consulting the wishes of his leading men regarding this journey. The great majority doubtless expressed approval ; for there is nothing in the present state of Afghanistan to keep the Amir from paying a visit, to which he is said to be looking forward with much pleasure. His frontiers are not threatened by any enemy and the internal condition of the country is one of marked tranquility.

There have also been good harvests and trade is in a healthy state, and generally the people are quiet and contented. No better opportunity for a tour in India could possibly offer, and the Amir would unquestionably enjoy his six weeks' visit, with its official and ceremonial functions, varied by some big-game shooting. He would come as an honoured and welcome guest of the Government of India, with the assurance of all the hospitality which the Viceroy could possibly accord.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO NEPAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 25.

The *Gurkha Patr* of Nepal recently published the following statement :—

"It is stated that His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, will come to Nepal in November next. May God increase the great friendship between the high officers of the British and Nepal Governments day by day."

SIR B. FULLER'S DEPARTURE.

Mahomedan Welcome in Bombay.

A TRIBUTE TO A FINE CAREER.

As announced in our columns on Saturday morning, arrangements had been made for Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who is on his way home by the mail which left last Saturday, to receive a deputation of influential Mahomedans, representative of that community in the Western Presidency, who desired to express their gratitude for the work done by Sir Bampfylde for their co-religionists, and to express regret at his untimely resignation from Indian official life and at the circumstances which led up to it.

Sir Bampfylde, accompanied by Lady Fuller and Captain J. C. Pease, of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, his A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay at 12-15 by the Calcutta Express and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where he was received by several Government officials and a deputation of the Mahomedans of Bombay. Amongst those present to welcome His Honour at the station were Mr. J. Monteath, Under-Secretary to Government, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wright, Mr. R. P. Cadell, Collector of Customs, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. James MacDonald, and others.

Kazi Mahomed Moorge, Kazi of Bombay, was at the head of the deputation, which consisted of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Moulvi Abdul Moonim, Moulvi Abdul Kaddar, Sayad Golam Mahomed Serai, Moulvi Abdul MoonimBakza, Mr. Abdul Latif Geetaker, Mr. Abdul Kadar Khatikhet, Mr. Haji Ibrahim Haji Abdul Satar, Moulvi Raifudin Ahmad, Mr. Shioji Nathoo, and Mr. Syed Sardar Ali Khan, others.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was unavoidably prevented from being present.

Kazi Mahomed Moorge was received by His Honour and Lady Fuller, with whom he shook hands, and Sir Bampfylde and Lady Fuller were then garlanded.

Before leaving the Railway Station, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, addressing the members of the deputation, said that that was not the time for speech making, but he thanked them all heartily for having come to receive Lady Fuller and himself. It was rather a mournful occasion for him, but he would be satisfied if it came to pass that the Mahomedan Educational Circular left some good behind. He might say that the Circular was an awakening of the Mahomedan population of Eastern Bengal. Although he had been but a short time holding his last Government position, yet he believed he realised that a great change had come over the Mahomedan population. For a number of years the Mahomedans had been in a very depressed state, and certainly they neglected the education of their children and did not take the interest they should have taken in public affairs. He was sure many would agree with him that Government service should not be the only impulse of English education. He only wished he could have stayed longer in India to see the result of the Circular. In conclusion, he thanked them all again on behalf of Lady Fuller and himself for the hearty reception given to him (Cheers.)

The party accompanied by those present, then drove to the Ballard Pier, where Sir Bampfylde and Lady Fuller boarded the Royal Indian Marine steam launch "Aide," which was in waiting, and proceeded to the mail steamer "Oriental" at 1 p.m.

As the mail steamer left the harbour, a salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure of His Honour Sir Bampfylde Fuller.

Syed Sirdar Ali Khan writes to us that he was the convener of the meeting held at Watson's Hotel and not the Secretary.

KIDNAPPING AT SERAMPORE.

Mahomedans and Babus at Loggerheads.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 25.

A sensational telegram from Serampore says the people there are panic-stricken at the mysterious disappearance of three boys and the arrest of four Punjabis, on the night of the 23rd, in the act of kidnapping a fourth boy near the railway station.

A Mahomedan and several others are being prosecuted for severely assaulting a Babu and his coachman and setting fire to his gharry. All accused have been released on bail of Rs. 100 each, and the case is fixed for the 31st instant.

In another case a Babu is being prosecuted for assaulting a Mahomedan gharrywala, believing him to be a kidnapper.

The Hon'bles Radha Charan Pal and Bhupendra Nath Bose and Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore met yesterday morning to confer with the Commissioner of Police on the present situation in connexion with the kidnapping scare which, it is now found, is not warranted by facts. Then these gentlemen propose issuing leaflets setting forth the actual facts. In three or four cases the missing boys are turning up at distant places, which makes the affairs suspicious, as telegrams usually show that the boys went to these places of their own accord.

The information with the police tends to show that the scare is an ugly concoction for lawlessness in which Mahomedan and Hindu badmashes are taking a joint part.

The poor Bannu High School Students, who are touring in India to play football, were beaten so severely that their faces are beyond recognition and a Bengalee student with the idea of pacifying them suggests that Surendra Nath Banerjee and other leaders should see Dr. Pennell, the Principal of the Bannu High School, who is also in Calcutta, with a view to compensating the boys for what they have suffered, to explain the circumstances under which the assault was committed and to express their deep sorrow and regret for the unfortunate incident.

The Detective Police however have a weightier task, and public feeling will not be satisfied till the originators of this latest phase of sedition and lawlessness are laid by the heels.

The kidnapping scare in Calcutta is subsiding. No fresh disturbances are reported and the town is quiet, but police precautions still continue.

IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Remarkable Returns.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 26.

The triennial returns of the Irrigation Department in the United Provinces has just been issued. During the three years some important schemes were devised and carried out, notably the Mat branch extension of the Upper Ganges Canal and work was commenced on the Ken Canal and the Dhukan Weir, both important protective works. The former will introduce Canal Irrigation into the Banda District and the latter will enable far larger area to be irrigated by the Betwa Canal than has hitherto been possible. The net revenue of all canals during the three years was close upon two crores of rupees and the net profit, after interest charges had been met, was 93 lakhs. The accumulated net profits of the canals in the United Provinces up to the date of the report is some £2,707,361, representing a return of 42 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Of productive canals, the Upper Ganges returns a net revenue of 10·22 per cent. on the capital outlay, and the Eastern Jumna Canal a revenue of 23·20 per cent. The average area irrigated by all the canals was 23,98,513 acres, and during the three years, the crops raised by canal water are estimated to have been worth nearly 25 crores of rupees.

DHARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, August 23.

Our hopes and expectations have, at last, been abundantly realised, and we are now happy and contented, for the copious and plentious showers of rain which have fallen, the quantity of rainfall gauged up to date being nearly 36 inches. The tanks and wells have received over a year's supply, prices are falling and the district is now in holiday attire—lovely green greets the eye on all sides and the hill tops are snow-capped. The weather is pleasant and delightful, of an English type in miniature, while the thermometer ranges from 70 to 75 degrees at midday. Jowari, the staple grain of the rural population, is now selling at 6 to 7 seers per rupee while the average, a month ago, was 4½ seers. Rice has fallen from 4 to 5 and 5½ seers, per rupee, and vegetables, country and English, are now vended in the weekly market or *Shandi* held on Tuesday. King Sol appears with subdued energy, and a blanket is quite a luxury in our slumbers at night.

Sports have been in evidence, cricket matches having been played between the Belgaumites and the Dharwarians, as well as between the latter and the Hubliites. In the former, Dharwar was the victor and in the latter Hubli. In a football match between Hubli and Dharwar, the game was drawn. The sports of the Deccan Native Athletic Association, covered four evenings when *coosthi* or feats of prowess and agility were largely indulged in *a la Sandow*, the victor on one occasion winning a gold bracelet. These sports drew a vast concourse of people and appeared to be thoroughly enjoyed, the usual native band discoursing the music so attractive to the Oriental ear, while time is maintained by a nodding or vibration of the head. Kettle-drum, bass-drum, clarionet, cymbals and the curved brass trumpet more of the *resurrection* style, is beaten and blown with herculian vigour and tone, according to the native or Indian chromatic scale. An exciting Billiard Match was played lately in the local Gymkhana, Two or three dances of the Cinderella type were lately held by second Class society folk in the Railway Institute where the Hubli band attended.

Among the recent arrivals are Mr. A. D. Brown, I.C.S. (Assistant Collector of Bijapur) the Assistant District and Sessions Judge, who replaces Mr. Varley transferred to Sholapur as District and Sessions Judge, Mr. Framji, who was here lately, has returned, from Bijapur, as Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch and it is reported, that Mr. Naughten, Assistant Irrigation Engineer, is shortly to be removed to Hubli. The Inspector-General of Imperial Police, Mr. H. D. Stewart, I.C.S., is in Dharwar on his annual inspection tour. Mr. Wright, the Traffic Manager, S. M. Railway, will shortly proceed to Calcutta, or Simla, to attend the Railway Conference and it is rumoured that Colonel Burn Murdoch, R. E., the Manager of the S. M. Railway, has extended his six months' furlough by four months.

Miss Hill, the Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Bombay was here, on her travelling tour and held three meetings for women, when she discoursed on the Christian Life. A Tea was given at Mrs. Shaw's on the second evening, and the attendance at all the meetings was very encouraging. It is reported that branches of the Young Men's Christian Association are to be established at the various centres, on all Indian Railways, by a Mr. Mitchell, who is expected to arrive, from England, at an early date, before the close of the year for the object in view.

Our criminal record is an appalling murder, dacoity theft, infant murder, abandoning and selling children, and abduction, being the order of the day and night. An offender, who had recently spent 5 years in the Dharwar Jail, after a season of 3 months' release, was tried at the last Sessions for dacoity and sentenced to another term of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. Another village yokel has been sentenced to a continuous term of 20 years, in succession, for participation in three successive dacoities, being an old offender ; each term taking effect on the expiry of the last enjoyment of prison life. His Majesty's Dharmasala or Hostel, apparently agrees with the health of these gentlemen Jacks. Of course, increase of crime is mainly attributable to the famine, in and all around the country, the high prices of the staple food of the working classes as well paucity of work. Gangs of five, ten, fifteen and eighteen, are brought in by rail weekly, duly manacled and marched, under full police escort to the District Jail, as under-trial prisoners. There are now four to six hundred prisoners incarcerated in the Dharwar Jail, which will probably, before long, be over-crowded. A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated a fortnight ago in Kaman Katta, in the city, the victim being a wealthy Brahmin, whose head was severed and left in the house, the door being locked and which, after a couple of days, was broken open, by the police, when the corpse was discovered partially decomposed. The broken boxes, from which valuable property worth about Rs. 2,000 was extracted, were left for the wonder of the sight-seer. Careful search and enquiry is being conducted, to trace the culprit or culprits. Dharwar evidently is one of the notoriously criminal districts in the Bombay Presidency. Efforts are being made to introduce the trial by Jury into the district, instead of the Assessor System at present in vogue. Poona, Ahmedabad, Thana and Belgaum are the four districts of the Bombay Presidency where the Jury System is in operation.

Swadeshism is pursuing its way, silently and unobtrusively, but surely, among the Dharwarian native population, although the usual cry of *Bande Mataram* is never even heard, the tactics of the apostles of this new *ism*, promises to advance, and may eventually prove successful, without noise and bluster. The erection of the new Lingayet Hall has not, as yet, started, while the building of the new premises of the Dharwar Caste Girls' School, is advancing apace. The motor car belonging to Mr. Scovell, the acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, is recognised, by its snort on the King's highway while Mr. Beecher, Assistant Engineer, S. M. Railway, plies his motor bike, daily, and rides as a motor trolly on the railway line.

It is pleasing and gratifying to see, while travelling on the line, the Indian peasant driving his team afield, now that Mother Earth has been duly nourished with copious rain, and it is fully and reasonably hoped, that the forthcoming harvest will well repay the agriculturist, with its abundance.

Public health has been invaded by cholera, which fell disease has, to some extent, claimed its victims, while plague has almost, if not entirely, disappeared. The ring-worm epidemic has, happily subsided—but mendicancy is as rampant as ever—for the poor are ever nigh and in our midst, daily. The new High School in Hubli is almost completed, and will be opened shortly, and it is expected that the new S. P. G. Society's Church for Natives, in Hubli, will be dedicated for Divine Service by the Lord Bishop of Bombay in October next ; this sacred edifice has grown through the untiring zeal and devotion of Rev. Kemble, B. A., the Missionary stationed there. Would that we had more of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian element among the clergy of the Anglican Nonconformist body in India !

CHANGES IN MYSORE.

Revising the Administration.

FRESH DISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, August 26.

A *Mysore Gazette* Extraordinary contains Regulation VI of 1906, a regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code IV of 1888. The main feature is the vesting of chief controlling authority, in all matters connected with land revenue in the Revenue Commissioner subject to Government. It is further provided that no appeal shall lie to Government from an appeal decision or order passed by the Revenue Commissioner except on a point of law or usage having the force of law.

The same Gazette contains a notification anent the Council. This directs that what has been known officially hitherto as the Consultative Council shall be styled the Council of His Highness the Maharaja. The membership is unchanged, but new rules for the conduct of business are laid down providing for the distribution of work. The Dewan or Councillor in charge of each specified Department will have to prepare, where necessary, a note for submission to the Council which will be submitted with the opinion of the Dewan and Councillors to the Maharaja. Certain important classes of cases, relating to departments under the charge of a member (to be specified in confidential Secretariat instructions prepared under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja) shall be dealt with by the Dewan in his capacity as chief officer of the State. Wide powers are conferred on the Dewan but provision is also made that all opinions shall be properly recorded. Appeals from the decisions of the Revenue Commissioner shall be heard and decided by two members of the Council.

The distribution of work is as follows :—The Dewan takes charge of the Political, Financial and Geological Survey and Mining and also Public Works and Railways, Military and Amrut Mahal, and the Land Revenue Departments. The first Councillor takes Forest, Excise, Education, Legislation, Judicial, Registration and Local and Municipal Funds. The second Councillor takes Muzrai Police and Medical, including Sanitary and Plague, Prisons, Pension, Stamps, Statistics, Metereology and minor Departments, namely the Press, Stationery, Stories, Museum and Archaeology.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 21.

A year ago on August 21 India was startled by the information that Lord Curzon had resigned the Viceroyalty of India and that His Majesty had accepted the resignation. On [illegible] the 20th the various newspaper correspondents [illegible] Simla, were summoned to Viceregal Lodge and Mr. Nathan, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, [illegible]ed to them the papers connected with the [illegible]ation, with the proviso that the news was not to be put into circulation until the Monday morning. [illegible] that morning much has occurred in India—the departure of Lord Curzon, the arrival of Lord Minto, the visit of the Prince of Wales and the re-organisation of military matters, but the most remarkable feature of the twelve months has been the legacy of unrest which has been left by that period of strenuous disturbance of existing institutions.

There is still silence from Kabul regarding the proposed visit of H. H. the Amir to India next cold weather. It is acknowledged that the Amir is anxious to come here, but there is a mass of detail to be settled, before His Highness can finally leave his dominions, and like all Orientals, the Amir has probably a distaste for making up his mind as to a definite date so far in advance. In consequence every arrangement in India is being settled with the proviso "if the Amir should come." His Excellency the Viceroy, as has already been announced, proposes to visit Kashmir in October, and that this visit will be paid is practically certain. but after that the programme is necessarily undecided. Should the Amir come, His Excellency will probably proceed along the frontier, perhaps as far as Karachi, and then through Rajputana or Gujarat to Agra, where the Amir will be received at the close of November ; while should the ruler of Afghanistan not come to India, the tour of His Excellency will probably be prolonged southward to Bombay and thence to Hyderabad, as it is obviously according to precedent that a newly arrived Viceroy should visit the premier chief of India. The Foreign Department also are making tentative arrangements regarding the Amir's visit, and Major Sir A. MacMahon, A. G. G., in Baluchistan and Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, I. C. S., who was formerly Political Agent in the Zhob Valley and is now Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Office of the Government of India have been warned that they will be in attendance on His Highness the Amir during his visit to India. Nor are these tentative arrangements confined to the Foreign Department as Lord Kitchener is already considering ways and means regarding large manœuvres, and a review, in honour of the Amir. These will probably take place in the neighbourhood of Rawalpindi, although the big Durbar and the meeting with the Viceroy, will be held at Agra. It is very doubtful if the Viceroy will attend the manœuvres, as his presence will be required in Calcutta; hence the probabilities are that the Amir will arrive in Peshawar about the last week in November, entrain and proceed directly to Agra, meet the Viceroy, attend the Durbar, and then, after saying farewell to Lord Minto, visit the principal cities in Northern India, attend the Review at Rawalpindi, return to Peshawar, and thence proceed to Kabul. This, it must be understood, is merely an intelligent anticipation of events, as the arrangements all depend on the unknown. If the Amir come and if he come on the anticipated date.

In Simla itself our proceedings have been of the usual character. On Thursday there was again a large dinner party at Viceregal Lodge, where the rehearsals of "Cynthia" are proceeding nightly. On the same evening Mrs. DuCane Smythe was "At home," and about fifty people enjoyed a most excellent little dance at Woodville. On the following night the residents at Corstorphan's Hotel gave another of their enjoyable little dances, and on both occasions, the weather cleared up slightly and the guests were able to get both there and back fairly dry and comfortable. On Saturday the weather remained fine and the "Simla Academy" was open with a 4 annas admission. a constant stream of visitors passing in and out of the Exhibition all day, and crowds collecting around the most popular pictures.

Our break was, however, of the briefest, as on Sunday rain was again pouring down, though the weather cleared sufficiently to allow of a large congregation gathering to hear Bishop Lefroy's last sermon in Simla before proceeding on his autumn tour. Sunday night and Monday morning were intensely wet ; five inches of rain falling during the night. We cannot, owing to our orographic position, claim, as is the case in London when two inches of rain falls, to have been flooded out, but the damage was nevertheless considerable. The morning walk walk showed that there had been a bad slip below the Volunteer quarters at Melrose, the road to Annandale being blocked ; another fairly bad slip had occurred at Lakkar Baazar, and a much worse slip near Hamilton's shop on the Mall, where about a dozen large trees had to be hurriedly cut down to prevent damage to surrounding properties. The Jutogh Garrison is in a distinctly bad way. On the occasion of the last heavy rainfall the main road broke down, and to get to or from Jutogh, a long detour had to be made, and now the road near Boileau Gunj has been broken down and the only means of getting into Simla is on foot, over a fallen mass of mud and rock. On Tuesday the Bishop held a confirmation at Christ Church, and at the same time the fourth matinee of the season was given at the Gaiety Theatre. The first part of the matinee, as usual, consisted of songs, which were of a somewhat more frivolous character than those given at the last which was produced under Dr. Dennison Ross' management. Four jolly Sailormen sung a quartte, which was not very wildly applauded ; but Miss Somers Clarke's recitation of "At a Wedding," by Mr. F. Anstey, was both clever and amusing. Miss Bryan sang "The Barley Sheaves" extremely well. A musical sketch by Mrs. Rose entitled "An Evening Party" had to be omitted but a comic song "Mrs. Brown" from the Country Girl, was given by Mr. D. Rainsford Hannay and was followed by a duet "Delights of London" from the Spring Chicken sung by Mrs. Gordon Hall and Mr. F. Brousson. The first part was concluded by a Temperance Lecture by Captain A. A. Irvine, and these who delight in a light form of entertainment spent a most enjoyable afternoon. The second part of the programme consisted of a ridiculous little force called "The Conversion of Nat Sturge." The parts were filled as follows:—The Bishop by Major Cunliffe Owen; Nat Sturge the Burglar by Mr. F. Brousson; Raddles the Burglar's apprentice, by Mr. Rainsford Hannay and Julia, the Bishop's daughter, by Miss Irvine. The absurd story relates how a burglar enters the Bishop's house, is caught by the Bishop, and offerred the alternative of seven years, hard for burglary or marriage with Julia, and a dowry of £5000 of these alternatives the burglar prefers the former, but finally gets off free. It is a ridiculous little piece, but the absurd situations occasioned a good deal of laughter.

Two committees are about to sit in Simla, viz the Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council, consisting of Sir A. Arundel, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Mr. Baker and Mr. Richards, with Mr. Risley as Secretary, who will consider the points regarding increased representation on the Legislative Councils which were mentioned in Mr. Morley's Budget speech. As soon as this Committee has concluded its labours and Mr. Baker is free to preside, the second Committee dealing with the improvement of Simla and the future government and administration of the summer capital, will meet, so that it will not be till quite the close of the season that the reports of these two committees will be ready.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TYABJI.

Message from the Aligarh College.

The following telegram has been received by Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk Bahadur regarding a meeting held at the M. A. O. College to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji.

The original telegram has been forwarded together with a letter of condolence by Nawab Saheb to Mr. Hosain Tyebji, son of the late Mr. Justice Badruddins :—

From—The Joint Secretary M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
To—Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk.

"Trustees, staff, students and friends of the (M.A.O.) College present at Aligarh assembled express deepest sorrow at the sad death of Honourable Badruddin Tyebji, and offer sincere condolence to the bereaved family."

HYDERABAD OPIUM CASE.

Accused Convicted and Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 26.

Judgment was passed to-day (Sunday) on the accused in the opium adulteration case both the accused being sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in the alternative one month's rigorous imprisonment under Section 8 of the Hyderabad Opium Act. The fine was paid on the spot.

LATER.

Judgment in the opium case was pronounced to-day at 4 p. m., both the accused were fined Rs. 1,000 each and in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. The opium in the Court is confiscated. If the fine be realized Rs. 205 will be paid to complainant. The Court was crowded since morning with Marwaries and others. The judgment was a very elaborate one.

The Magistrate after taking his seat called the accused and addressed them saying they had done a criminal act but their father Papamall was more responsible than themselves for which he will be separately charged and tried, later. The Magistrate discredited the evidence of the medical experts including the Chemical Examiners of Bombay, who pronounced there was no poison, but based his conclusions on oral evidence of witnesses who said they suffered from the effects of poison. The able address of Counsel, however, made a strong impression on the Magistrate and though the accused were convicted, it was a great point they were not sent to jail by which they would have lost their caste, besides status.

A great excitement therefore prevailed. Papamall and his sons feeling as buoyant as if completely exonerated and as a fine was no consideration, Rs. 2,000 were immediately delivered from the rolls of currency notes Papamall had, after which they, with the their pleaders and followers, left the court quite happy. The public also expected nothing short of conviction and it was a surprise to the accused themselves that they were let off with a fine as they had made every arrangement for moving the High Court immediately if sent to jail. The matter even now will, of course, go for appeal.

FOR BRAVERY.

Medal Presented to a B. I. Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

At the British India Marine Service Club, last evening, Mr. Thomas S. Beadle, third officer of the Steamer Zebengla, B. I. S. N. Co., was presented with the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal and diploma for saving life at sea on the night of the 4th of April last, when the steamer was in Cocanada Bay. The tally clerk, Mr. Johnson was struck by a sling of cargo and knocked overboard. Mr. Beadle jumped into the sea and after ten minutes in the water rescued Mr. Johnson. Mr. Monteith, Senior partner in Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. made the presentation and Mrs. Keer pinned the medal on Mr. Beadle's breast.

Mr. Beadle in reply said he had only done his duty and any man in similar circumstances would do the same.

THE DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

Further Action Being Taken.

THE VIEW OF PLANTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

The Darjeeling Planters Association is determined not to let the Phoobersing Murder Case pass unnoticed. They have asked Mr. Edwards, their solicitor, to make a precis of the High Court Trial which is to be laid before the Anglo-Indian Defence Association asking for their support with a view to bring the case to the notice of the Authorities and Members of the House of Commons.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A COOK.

Trial of a Railway Servant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

At the High Court Sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Caspersz and a special jury, the hearing was resumed in the case in which John Smith, fireman on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, is charged with the murder of a native cook at Khurda Road Station. Two carriers at the Dining Room disposed that on the night of the murder they heard deceased's wife shout and, running out, saw the accused running from the direction of the kitchen where the murdered man was sleeping. In cross-examination they said they identified the accused by the light of a lamp burning in the dining room The trial is proceeding.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF NAWAB ZUFFER JUNG.

Much Sympathy Felt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) AUG. 26.

Nawab Zuffer Jung was suddenly taken ill yesterday noon and was lying unconscious till eleven this morning and has yet only partially recovered. Fever also rose beyond 106 degrees. Colonel Little was immediately called and has been with him throughout. At present fever has gone down to 102 degrees. The Nawab has regained slight consciousness. Friends and relations have been pouring throughout to-day enquiring after his health. The cause of this sudden attack is not yet fully ascertained. The Nawab is at his suburban garden house, Pussalbunga where he has been living for some time.

MR. GRIBBLE I. C. S.

Reported Dying in Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 26.

Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, I. C. S., (retired) who has been seriously ill for the last few days, has been givenup by his Doctors, Colonels Little and Reporter, and is not expected to live throughout the night. Many of his friends, whom he received cheerfully, visited him this evening at 9·30 p.m.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Jardine, Political Agent, Bundelkund, is granted six weeks leave, and Captain S. Jacob officiates.

Mr. H. S. De Vere officiates as Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon *vice* Mr. Stork on leave.

BUSINESS TROUBLES AND A MERCHANT'S SUICIDE.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Agaali Akbar Mishki, an Arab merchant, aged about forty years and living in Fort Street, Fort. Evidence showed the deceased was also an agent in Bombay of one Haji Mahomed, a merchant of Kerman. For the past two months the deceased's troubles in connection with his business were very great. He was now and again sick and out of mind. He frequently said he would some day destroy himself. One of the witnesses said he knew of a legal notice having been received by the deceased few days ago from one Laloo Harachand claiming about Rs. 15,000. Yesterday morning the deceased was seen very restless, when asked what the matter was with him, he said he had taken a very deadly poison. A medical man was sent for, but before he could arrive the deceased died after a fit of convulsion. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of suicide.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

Society and Politics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 25.

I feel much in sympathy with the Israelites and their difficulties in making bricks without straw. In a social letter how can one describe functions which are not, and dresses which do not appear. We have had a theatrical company here the "Young and Silvena" Musical Company. The play on Wednesday evening was poorly attended (Morroco Bound.) I was present on Thursday to see the "New Barmaid." The actors and actresses deserve great credit for the manner in which they acted, considering they had all been suffering from fever, and the principal actor had a temperature of 104 degrees. There is no plot to speak of in the piece and I should think the artistes found it difficult to act up to so poor an audience. The conjuring was decidedly good and the gentleman from whose ears the silver rupees flowed must have felt flattered.

The Club has been very much deserted of late. There has been a good deal of sickness. The Club dance had to be postponed, but we hope it will come off at an early date.

I take this opportunity of congratulating Major Milner on the prize he has won. Miss Macquoid needs no eulogy, her artistic merits are well-known in Simla, Madras, Ooty, Secunderabad and elsewhere, and everywhere she has delighted her audiences with her versatile talents. Her natural acting, graceful dancing and cultivated singing, have charmed us all, and added to all these—she has well merited the name of "La Belle Siffleuse."

On Monday we attended an "At Home" at Nawab Faridoon Jung's bungalow. It was a still and hot afternoon and there were not as many present as usual.

I must express much sympathy with Mrs. Arnold, in her anxiety about Major Arnold, 26th I. C., who is still on the sick list and must wish a safe passage home and speedy recovery. I was glad to see Mrs. Westlake and her pretty daughter amongst us again. We will all mourn the 26th, when they leave us for Poona. Mrs. Hauther looking very handsome in cream silk and Mrs. Bard in muslin were also present.

The I. M. S. dinner at the Club on Saturday evening was a great success. These dinners first started by our popular Residency Surgeon, Colonel Gimlette, are to be held every month and are sure to meet with support. The R. A. M. C. might follow the good example set them and give a monthly dance at the Club. With only light refreshments. The expenses would only be the band and lighting of the room. We are having more than our regular share of rain which has stopped all outdoor amusements. We were glad to hear the Minister, Sir Kishen Prasad, is better again. He has had a severe attack of malarial fever, but is now convalescent.

An important reform has been quietly introduced here which is likely to have far-reaching results. You are aware that one of the great difficulties in the internal administration of Hyderabad, is the manner in which the country is cut up into little semi-independent estates, each with its own definite rights as regards, stamps, abkari, and judicial powers. Of these rights the Jagirdars are naturally very jealous, and meet any encroachment upon them with considerable opposition. This refers not only to Jagirdars but also to the Sarjicas or Crown lands, which are not gathered together within one ring-fence, but are scattred over the whole of the Dominions and form as it were islands surrounded by the Dewani, or Government lands, and strange to say although His Highness the Nizam, is practically the master of both Sarjicas and Dewani, the various local officials are as jealous of each other as if they belonged to rival proprietors. Now, in the matter of Abkari, it will be easily understood that it is next to impossible to introduce a uniform system, which would extend over the whole kingdom, and the result is then not only a bad system of administration but also great loss of revenue to every one of the parties concerned, owing to smuggling which, in consequence of many and conterminous boundaries, was almost impossible of detection. All this was endurable as long as confined to the interior of His Highness' Dominions, but as a large number of these estates are situated near the British frontier, the nuisance and friction which ensues is often considerable. The Government recognising this attempted some years ago and sought to introduce a measure by which it assumed proprietorship of all the Abkari rights, over private Jagirs, but this measure made no sufficient provision for compensation for the dispersion of what undoubtedly are ancient and indubitable rights, safe guarded under Sanads. This measure is met by the Jagirdars with a most determined opposition. They formed themselves into an Association and opposed the measure tooth and nail, so that ultimately the Government had to relinquish it. Matters remained in their former condition, until a few of years ago. Soon after His Highness assumed the direct control of affairs, determined upon endeavouring to introduce the desired reform in a different manner. Of course, as regards his own Sarjicas lands, this was an easy matter and could be done by a stroke of a pen, but the difficulty was with the Jagirdars. Now it is very greatly to the credit of His Highness that though an autocratic Sovereign bound by no constitution, he never employs his autocratic powers but endeavours to bring about his wishes in a constitutional manner. He accordingly directed the head of his Revenue Department to meet the Jagirdars Association in consultation and to bring about all amicable settlement. This was done and in a very simple manner. The settlement was arranged on the compensation system. The undoubted rights of the Jagirdars were acknowledged and it was agreed that in taking over the Abkari rights the Government would give them in future not only an equivalent revenue to that which they had enjoyed during an average of five years, but also a permanent increase of ten per cent. in perpetuity to such Jagirdars as might choose to let land in lieu of cash. This concession was allowed, but in that case they forfeited any claim to the ten per cent. increase. These were the main conditions of the new settlement, and after some correspondence were agreed to by the Association. Their consent having been obtained the Nizam issued an order introducing the new reform from a given date, so that in this simple manner without priliminary investigations, enquiries and concessions a sweeping measure has been introduced which at once takes effect throughout the whole of the dominions. In this way the Hyderabad Government is enabled to introduce a universal system for manufactured liquor, a system which will be made to correspond with that in force in British India generally, and Bombay especially. There are, of course, other details connected with this subject to which I need not refer, though I may mention that it does not extend to the sale of toddy, which, however, as a natural and perishable product, does not interfere with manufactured liquor.

THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—May I again refer to an error of mine, contained in one of my recent letters, concerning the building of the new block of the Sassoon Hospital here. I must again express regret for having accepted the information as correct, but I think it is only fair to explain that I heard that springs had been found, under conditions which, in the ordinary course, justified my belief. The statement was made after dinner at the Club of Western India, in the presence of several people—at least one of whom was, I believe, in a position to contradict it, either then or in subsequent conversation; and at the time I took his silence to be a tacit admission that the story was true. As he did not do so I can only think that he did not hear the remark and that the paragraph I wrote was the first he heard of the rumour. Without disclosing my identity, which I am naturally loth to do, I have been able to learn the true facts, and I shall be glad if you will allow me to contradict the rumour once more and to explain the innocence with which, I regret, I caused great inconvenience to several gentlemen.—Yours, etc,,

YOUR POONA CORRESPONDENT.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CHEERFUL MARKETS AND EASIER MONEY.

Midland Railway Electrification.

UMBRELLA PROFITS.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

ALTHOUGH the Stock Exchange has little to do except rejoice about its holiday to-morrow week, the tone of most markets is distinctly better than was the case recently. This particularly applies to the gilt-edged and Kaffir sections, while Americans naturally feel the benefit of the wind-pressure imparted—somewhat fitfully, it is true—from New York. With regard to Kaffirs the market is inclined to take a hopeful view of the outlook. The new Constitution is not exactly to the taste of the House, but there is a feeling that it might have been worse, and that, at any rate, it is far better that the question should be settled in some shape than that the period of uncertainty should be unduly protracted. The provisions dealing with Chinese labour are the main stumbling blocks to a return of confidence, but the market always prefers short views, and a great deal may happen between now and the time when the present contracts begin to expire. Whether the public can be induced to keep their eyes on the present instead of the future remains to be seen, but from the way in which prices have been recovering the shops are evidently hopeful on the subject.

Day-to-day money is being done in the Stock Exchange at about 2 per cent. upon gilt-edged securities, and the effect is apparent in the better tone of Consols. The authorities in Capel-court are rather inclined, without being definitely prophetic, to look for a continuance of the ease in money, and the steady demand for Colonial Inscribed stocks is taken as a possible indication of public interest being extended to Consols and similar issues. That the buying of the Colonial varieties has anything to do with the talk of federating the different Australian loans into a sort of Consols is a view somewhat ridiculed in good quarters. Years hence the scheme may take effect, but the time, say many Stock Exchange men, is far from ripe. Easier money started the demand for such stocks, and it may be that the market, after a long period of depression, is about to come into public favour again. Yet, despite the ease in money, there is very pronounced hesitation in guessing a reduction in the Bank Rate.

The long-distance traffic before the Bank Holiday has made last week's Home Railway returns look healthy. North-Western leads the way with a gain of £18,000, and North-Eastern follows with an expansion of £16,310. Great Western tops last year by £14,300, and Midland is £11,941 to the good. Great Northern emerges with an increase of £6,310, and Lancashire and Yorkshire is £4,743 beyond the comparison. Great Central shows to advantage, having added £4,551 to £12,527 of twelve months ago, Hull and Barnsley makes up £2,304 in advance of 1905, and Great Eastern is £2,300 to the good. London and South Western is no less than £6,000 in advance of last year, when £13,400 was placed to its credit, and both South Eastern and Chatham and Brighton are satisfactory, having expanded £3,566 and £2,745 respectively. North British registers a gain of £1,519 for the first week in the Scottish half-year, while Caledonian has lost £990. In the Underground group Metropolitan is £2,915 in arrear, and has now an aggregate loss of £12,254 since June. District, on the other hand, has appreciated £721, and boasts an increase of £5,258, as the result of the present half-year's working.

The definite statement that the Midland Railway Company are about to adopt electric traction over a short length of their system between Lancaster, Morecambe, and Heysham is not important in itself, either from a financial or an engineering point of view, as the line is only a few miles long and the traffic is not excessive. The importance of the fact is that it may be the precursor of much greater developments. It is also significant that the single-phase, alternating current, high pressure method of working is to be adopted. This is the same method as that which is about to be installed on the Victoria to London Bridge line of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. Up till now it has never been used in this country, and, indeed, its applications abroad are of very recent origin. Its practicability has, however, been demonstrated, and it promises to have a number of advantages for long-distance railways over the continuous current system of working now in use for all electric railways and tramways in this country. Fewer sub-stations are required, and they contain no moving machinery, so that the cost of running and attendance is materially reduced. On the other hand, so far as experience has gone, the single-phase system appears to be rather more costly in energy consumption, and the electric machinery on the train is somewhat more expensive and heavier, and its efficiency is rather less. It can hardly be doubted now, however, that it is an engineering, and probably will be a financial, success, while from the operating point of view it presents some advantages, notable among which is the abolition of the third or conductor rail. An overhead wire takes the place of the third rail, but as the overhead wire conveys a very high pressure alternating current, as compared with a low pressure continuous current on overhead tramway wires and third rails on electric railways, special precautions have to be used to ensure the safety of every one employed on the railway.

In spite of the present long spell of dry weather the two leading manufacturers of umbrella "furniture" in this country are able to make very satisfactory dividend announcements. Samuel Fox and Co., which, in addition to its "Paragon" frames, carries on a general engineering business, reports an increase of £37,300 in net profits for the year ended June 30 last, and the directors have declared a dividend of 10 per cent., as against 8 per cent. twelve months ago. Fairbairn, Lawson, Combe, Barber (Limited), sometimes referred to as "the umbrella combine," recommend an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, which corresponds with the announcement at this time last year.

There seems to be no end to the troubles of the unfortunate ventures which were started with millions of capital to exploit those very elusive Dover coal deposits, and although the last reconstruction swept away practically the whole of the original capital, the new venture is having no more luck than its predecessors. It appears that a proposal has been put forward that the payment of the Debentures due on February 1 next should be postponed for ten years. Mr. G. C. Howard, Messrs. J. M. Meyer and Co., and Mr. J. H. A. Smith, holding one-fourth of the properly issued Debentures, have issued a circular in which they describe this proposal as "astounding"; and it certainly seems a piece of rather cool, "cheek," although the board seek to justify their scheme by the "views of the largest Debenture holders." It is stated in the circular that last month the board issued the balance of authorised Debentures (£55,210,) to the nominees of a London bank on terms not stated, but no doubt as collateral security against a small loan, although there is, or was a considerable amount of arrears of calls and over £80,000 uncalled capital. The directors, it is further stated, no doubt except to have the vote of this block of Debentures to aid them in swamping the *bona-fide* holders. If they do so, it is proposed to take the opinion of the court on the validity of the transaction; but meantime the holders would be wise to join forces with a view of defeating the scheme, for which it is difficult to find an atom of justification. If money is required, why is the liability on the shares not called up?

BALL AT BARNES' COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Rivaz, gave a most successful dance at Barnes' Court last evening. Lady Rivaz was unfortunately suffering from influenza and cold and was unable to be present. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto and Lady Ruby Elliot attended.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The general features of the pressure distribution have not changed materially except that the trough of low pressure, which still extends across the head of the Peninsula has become deeper within it. The barometer is lowest in Orissa and North Gujarat. The rainfall due to the Bay current has increased considerably in Burma and North-East India and has extended over the greater part of Upper India. The Bombay current has again given widespread rain in the Peninsula and the precipitation has increased in Gujarat. In Burma light to moderate nearly general rain has fallen, the chief amounts being Slipper Island and Diamond Island one and a half inches, Akyab three, and Monywa half an inch. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast.

In North-East India and Orissa the light precipitation has been nearly general except in Assam. The heaviest falls were one and a half inches at False Point and one at Cuttack. The cloud has decreased and the skies are now moderately to heavily overcast. In the Central Provinces light to general rain has fallen and in Central India, east local rain, the largest amount being one and a half inches at Khandwa. The skies are lightly overcast in the United Provinces and heavily overcast in Central India and the Central Provinces. In the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces and Gujarat a light to moderate, nearly general, rainfall occurred and in Kashmir and Rajputana light local rain, Rawalpindi, Murree, Gulmarg and Cherat had one inch, Sirsa half an inch, Lahore two, Kushab one and a half, Dera Ismail Khan and Bikanir half, Udaipur one, Mount Abu one and a half, Deesa one, Rajkot two, Dwarka and Ahmedabad one and a half. The skies are clear or very lightly overcast in the East Submontane Punjab but in the remainder of North-West India are moderately to heavily overcast.

In the Peninsula the rainfall has been nearly general except in the Eastern Districts and has been moderate to heavy in amount on the West Coast and light to moderate elsewhere. Bombay reports five inches, Ratnagiri, Mormugao three, Goa two, Karwar three, Mercara four, Belgaum one, Hanumkonda one and a half, Gulburga and chitaldroog two, Ootacmund one and a half. The clould has decreased in the South-Eastern Districts of the Peninsula but the skies are heavily overcast elsewhere.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, in South Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Frontier, Provinces, Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Deccan, the West Coast and local rain in the interior of Burma, the Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India and the interior of South India

WEATHER AT SEA.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's Steamer China Captain J. Damianovich, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kobe reports having experienced strong wind and heavy sea S. W.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	50	60	42	17	50	82	45	94
Sunday 26th Aug. 1906	4	95	5	25	3	84	4	85
Total	55	55	47	42	54	16	50	79
Total fall to 24th Aug. '06	29	60	32	06	31	91	25	73
Total fall to 24th Aug. '06	35	43	37	48	36	94	39	69

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
4 20	41 41	35 58	25 38

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Jask	29·614	NNW	12	94·3	84·2	34	....	0·07	0·06
Muscat	...	..	..	..	..	..	....	...	....
Aden	29·615	SE	?	88·3	72·4	74	....	0·2	—0·16
Lahore	29·59	N	4	100·4	75·8	78	....	3·77	—8·89
Sirsa	29·576	ESE	3	98·3	80·1	74	....	3·59	—5·75
Delhi	29·614	ESE	5	90·7	80·2	83	0·04	16·59	—2·40
Agra	29·581	SE	4	91·0	80·4	80	....	14·15	—5·64
Cawnpore	29·603	E	3	92·9	79·2	77	....	23·81	—0·73
Allahabad	29·587	ENE	7	92·4	80·0	76	....	20·65	—8·05
Jhansi	29·578	ENE	5	93·7	79·7	87	0·57	18·78	—8·90
Jacobabad	29·660	WNW	4	101·5	75·7	86	0·08	0·0	—1·78
Karachi	29·56·	NW	8	93·9	79·2	88	0·40	1·69	—4·42
Jeypore	29·612	ENE	7	96·2	75·6	85	1·55	8·11	—10·33
Ajmere	29·600	E	6	91·9	70·5	84	0·05	14·28	—1·47
Deesa	29·547	SE	2	95·3	78·4	27	....	10·38	—7·80
Ahmedabad	29·549	SSE	M	93·6	80·2	85	0·04	25·14	—1·15
Bhuj	29·539	WNW	8	90·6	78·0	86	0·04	10·02	—1·59
Jamnagar	29·539	Calm	1	89·0	80·2	87	....	17·16	—1·82
Dwarka	29·556	WSW	11	83·3	78·2	96	0·03	8·98	....
Rajkot	29·553	NW	4	88·9	77·7	85	....	13·78	—8·3
Bhavnagar Para.	29·549	NW	3	89·6	78·0	87	0·18	17·05	—4·15
Veraval	29·553	W	3	82·6	77·8	95	0·59	14·83	—0·32
Neemuch	29·570	ENE	7	94·0	73·7	85	0·03	16·25	—4·88
Indore	29·535	NW	1	87·6	73·6	88	....	27·43	+6·39
Saugor	29·520	E	9	88·1	76·0	82	0·11	29·85	—5·24
Jubbulpore	29·545	NNE	3	87·9	75·8	78	0·10	34·13	—9·33
Hoshangabad	29·544	Calm	2	91·4	72·3	91	....	29·99	—6·2
Khandwa	29·546	Calm	3	89·2	76·1	95	....	26·76	+6·43
Raipur	29·533	E	11	86·1	74·9	90	....	28·05	—7·39
Nagpur	29·528	NE	3	87·6	74·6	93	0·03	39·98	+8·19
Amraoti	29·539	WNW	4	90·2	72·9	95	....	26·70	—5·1
Akola	29·551	W	1	88·8	74·4	10	....	26·97	+6·16
Surat	29·560	S	5	96·6	78·1	87	0·43	23·68	—10·30
Malegaon	29·574	W	15	87·3	73·8	99	....	17·82	—5·70
Bombay	29·576	W	10	83·4	77·4	87	....	43·84	—13·21
Poona	29·607	WSW	10	82·0	70·8	89	0·62	16·75	+2·11
Ahmednagar	29·615	W	3	85·4	71·5	92	....	18·11	+8·60
Aurangabad	29·601	Calm	4	86·7	72·2	86	....	21·26	....
Sholapur	29·616	SW	10	85·5	72·0	81	....	13·06	—6·17
Ratnagiri	29·630	WSW	6	78·9	73·9	85	0·12	78·11	—6·10
Bijapur	29·633	WSW	4	83·2	70·2	92	....	15·40	+7·92
Belgaum	29·654	W	17	74·3	67·3	89	0·07	26·32	—5·24
Mormugao	29·686	NNE	8	79·5	73·9	95	0·33	72·65	+1·66
Karwar	29·699	W	5	78·1	74·0	96	0·9	78·22	—15·35
Mangalore	29·770	WNW	6	72·9	73·4	87	0·05	94·01	3·44
Calicut	29·777	NNW	4	80·2	72·2	97	0·05	70·34	—7·95
Cochin	29·791	SW	..	82·2	72·9	86	0·56	64·76	—3·13
Bangalore	29·733	SW	14	77·2	65·8	90	....	2·36	+8·96
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·587	Calm	4	78·3	72·2	88	....	19·29	—1·59
Masulipatam	29·607	WSW	9	81·5	76·1	87	....	20·24	—3·92
Bellary	29·639	W	6	86·0	74·8	69	....	10·33	—5·02
Cuddapah	29·630	SW	G	90·2	75·8	76	0·18	15·87	—3·87
Madras	29·657	WSW	8	91·0	79·0	77	....	11·23	—0·90
Coimbatore	29·724	W	16	83·9	70·1	82	....	5·59	—1·38
Trichinopoly	29·724	SW	8	93·5	77·3	69	0·19	11·08	—5·13
Nagapatam	29·698	SW	8	91·2	78·6	74	1·05	12·48	—6·18
Colombo	29·864	SW	13	85·0	77·9	83	....	12·82	—3·39

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H. = 2·95 (44·12) G. T. H. = 1·70 (42·01) St. G. H. = 1·84 (4,·16) C.P. = 2·32 (43·84).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk fall in several places to the north of latitude 20°

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 4° to 6° in excess at Hoshangabad, Saugor, Deesa, Jaipur, Karachi and Jhansi, and 5° to 9° in defect at Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam, Bellary and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several districts.

Rain.—Thirty-four stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 3·69" at Ratnagiri, 3·14" at Amraoti, 2·90" at Karwar, 2·59" at Calicut, 2·32" at Bombay, 2·34" at Nagpur, 2·21" at Mangalore and between one and two inches at Cochin, Mormugao, Ahmednagar, Akola, Hoshangabad and Ajmer.

Weather.—A depression exists at and about Poona, Bombay, Veraval, Surat and Ahmedabad and weather over the greater part of the country is in an unsettled condition. Conditions are favourable for rain over a large area. Rainfall is likely to increase in Gujarat and more or less heavy rain is probable along the West Coast to the north of Calicut up to Bombay.

N. LESLIE,
Metereological Reporter for Western India.

BURMA TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

The acceptance of deferred traffic for or from Burma may be resumed, but senders are warned that deferred telegrams are subject to heavy delays as communication with Burma *via* Assam continues interrupted.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

LIFE WAS IN HIM.

THE strictures passed by Mr. Justice Bucknill upon a "death-bed will" recall one of the great romances of the witness-box. O'Connel was endeavouring to upset a will which was declared to be a forgery, but which was declared by the other side to have been properly executed by the testator, whose hand, however, they had to guide because of his weakness. All seemed to be going smoothly for the will. But a phrase oft reiterated by the chief witness, and Irishman, attracted the attention of O'Connell. "The life was in him," said this man again and again. "On the virtue of your oath, was he alive" asked counsel. Again the man replied, "The life was in him." O'Connell strode a little nearer to the witness-box, and in his most impressive manner addressed the man: "Now I call upon you in the presence of your Maker, Who will one day pass sentence upon you for this evidence, solemnly ask—and answer me at your peril—was not there a fly in the dead man's mouth when his hand was placed on the will?" The man, taken aback at the question, broke down, and confessed that this was the truth of the matter. A fly had been introduced into the mouth of the dead man to allow the witnesses to swear that "life was in him."

IN DEFIANCE OF LAW.

There is a daring confession in the accounts of the City Corporation just published. They spent £87 on salt to spread in the streets last winter. A public or other body has no more right to scatter salt in the streets than to sow the Thames with mines. The point was carried to the House of Lords a few years ago. A tramway company, having cleared their track of snow, deposited salt to prevent the slush from freezing into their rails. This was well from their point of view, but the freezing mixture thus caused injured the hoofs of horses and did damage to human foot-ware. The defendants argued that the highway authority ought to have cleared their road from snow, then the nuisance could not have arisen. The plea was ineffective. "So use your own as not to injure the property of another" was in effect the judgment of the House of Lords, and in that form the matter stands to-day.

A "GRAND SICHT."

Lord Sholto Douglas is in good company in having been arrested in error. A schedule of wrongful arrests of this sort would be found to include some of the most notable men of the time. The man who got most fun out of his "arrest," however, was never arrested at all. It was Lyon Playfair, who, when the King and Queen were present to open the Glasgow Exhibition eighteen years ago, vacated his place in the royal procession to visit a department of the exhibition in which he had a special interest. Carriage was left behind to bring him on when his personal inspection should be ended. When he eventually entered this a guard of mounted police, a score strong posted themselves about the vehicle to escort him back to the railway. Word passed round the crowd that Playfair was a State prisoner an exalted male-factor guilty of treason. Here was a "grand sicht, indeed. Gaping hosts followed all the way to the railway, a little horrified, yet sympathetic, towards the man who was on his way to the Tower, to be placed upon the rack, preparatory to a final interview with the headsman.

THE MAP MAKERS' HARVEST.

It is an ill-wind which blows nobody good. Makers of maps must have added largely to their wealth during the last half dozen years. Everybody, the War Office not least, needed maps of South Africa for the war; various hill districts of India—great tracts which are but geographical expressions to most of us, have been the scene of fighting, and of investigation, with the aid of the map, by the man at home. Then there have been the wilds of Somaliland to look up; after that the theatre of the Russo-Japanese war, and now the coming revolution in Russia. This last sends us all again and again to the atlas, as reports from the interior come through. For there are as many spellings as reports, and with the map unfolded it is by no means certain that the place sought will be found. It depends upon whose orthography you take your stand.

WHERE IS MASSOWAH?

The man in the street may be forgiven if he fail to place his finger on the map in the place where some town should be whose quantity of c's, v's, w's and s's is not fixed. Even our own Foreign Office could not at hazard locate the places which from day to day are named in the reports. For the life of him Sir Edward Grey could say the other day how far Tabar is from Suez. "I do not say that it is not 130 miles," he said in answer to Mr. Lupton, but when the latter, having led him so far, asked "Is it more than two?" Sir Edward declined to answer; he was frankly out of his ground. Nor was he the first Foreign Minister to be caught napping. A ticklish position had been reached in the affair which was eventually to lead to the Abyssinian war, when Palmerston marked a despatch to be returned to Mr. Plowden, Consul at Massowah, to be written over again in blacker ink." And he innocently added a private minute: "Where exactly is Massowah?"

THE ALIEN SCOT.

A curious coincidence may be traced in the writings of Sir William Alexander. His encouragement to the Colonies spoke fair all sober, industrious men who would betake themselves to his territories in the west. Scotsmen were obviously the men he wanted for the lands across the sea. Now, just previously, he had inspired a famous edict which forbade the entry into England of any more of his countrymen. In this edict the King "discharges all manner of persons from resorting out of Scotland to this our kingdome, unless it be gentlemen of good quality, marchands for traffiques, or such as shall have a general license from our counselle of that kingdome, with expresse prohibition to all masters of shippes that they transport no such persones." Shut up in their own poor land, the Scots would naturally be glad to find an outlet, even if they had to cross the seas. The appeal to them to cross the waters followed two years after the famous edict.

THE YIDDISH ACTOR.

Mr. Jacob P. Adler, the renowned Yiddish actor of New York, who appears at the Pavilion Theatre, Mile End, with such a flourish of trumpets that all East End Jewry has been talking of him for weeks, at one time found London so inhospitable that it failed to supply him and his family with even the bare necessaries of life. This was in the eighties, when, the Russian Government having forbidden the production in future of Jewish plays, Mr. Adler came over here with his family. But the East End at that time was not ripe for the Yiddish drama, and after several years of hopeless struggle, he gladly accepted an invitation in 1888 to proceed to the States. There he immediately made his mark, and he has since steadily risen to fame, if not to fortune. Mr. Adler, who was born at Odessa of well-to-do parents in 1855, and made his first appearance in 1878 at the theatre in Kherson, is a skilful interpreter of Ghetto sentiment although not a little of his fame rests on his original Yiddish interpretation of Shakespearean roles.

AN ODE TO WORK.

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder"—
Trite and time-worn phrase still true—
And I sit and vainly ponder
On its reference to you.

Work, that never seems excessive
With a temperature low,
Would, in atmospheres oppressive,
That you'd take the hint and go!

By your means our best ambitions
Hope to reach appointed ends;
But, within some set conditions,
One can see too much of friends.

We admit that you are constant,
Ever with us, near or far,
And our minds are turned remonstrant
For the reason that you are.

Work, we love you. Work, we court you,
And would grieve if you should cease;
Still, the ages might have taught you
That we loved a little peace.

Just a little recreation,
Something fanciful and new—
Just, in short, a situation
Where we had no trace of you.

Hardened are our casements dermal
To your Spartan-like decrees;
But an air unduly thermal
Sets our hearts on summer seas.

Parliament is "up," the streets too
In some places are the like,
All example but entreats to
Put our tools aside and "strike"

Goodly Work, thought well we care for
That that is thy call sublime,
'Tis the "silly season"; therefore
We'll be silly, for the time!

—BY THE SAMPLER IN *Public Opinion*,

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, August 27.

There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday the 28th instant from 6 p.m.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOBBIES THAT PAY.

A LADY well known in the show world has just sold to the American Embassy a little dog—a Pekingese spaniel—for a large sum of money. This lady owns only a small kennel of these fashionable sleeve dogs, and is able each year to add very considerably to her income both in gaining valuable money prizes and from the sale of her puppies. In commencing the culture of pets as a matter of business, writes a lady fancier, very little expenditure is needed, as the smaller the pet less labour is required, and the inconvenience of breeding is not great. Large dogs necessarily require space and much more attention, a good-sized piece of waste ground or meadow for recreation, and specially built kennels under the care of a trusty kennelman. This entails expense. The outlay, nevertheless, is well repaid by those who prefer fine animals, and large sums are made to-day by women hobbyists who live in country places and who take an interest in show land in disposing of their animals at quite enticing prices.

FRENCH BULL-DOGS.

Respecting the fascination of the bull-dog fancy, as smaller and equally lucrative pets the French bull-dog is holding quite its own in London just now. The smaller varieties of canines, such as Pekingese, Japanese, Blenheim, and King Charles spaniels, find many devotees in showland.

COSTLY PEKINGESE.

The Pekingese spaniels are costly, but the demand for them as sleeve dogs is great, and £150 or £200 is considered a moderate sum for a small dog. An ordinary empty room can be converted into healthy compartment for these pets, and considerable addition to one's income derived from breeding them both for show and sale. A young lady at the last Botanic Show was walking about the grounds with a minute Pekingese on her arm. She had purchased its mother when a puppy for five guineas. The price she asked for this specimen was £100. The Blenheim spaniel has become rare, and a perfect specimen of these beautiful and historic creatures is difficult to procure. One ruby spot in the centre of the forehead is necessary. If the dog is almost noseless—that is, flat to the forehead—it stands a better chance of prizes at the society shows, and also of its progeny being sold for a considerable sum. The Hon. Mrs. Lytton has this year swept the board with her Blenheims.

TRAVELLING GOWNS OF THE MOMENT.

"Some of the most attractive gowns of the moment," writes a lady correspondent in Paris, "are made of a new canvas, which is exceedingly supple, and which looks coarse without really being so. In pure white this material is entirely delightful, especially so when discreetly trimmed with Rumanian embroideries. Last winter all the best frocks were laden with intricate embroideries from Turkey, but just now the ultra-chic Parisiennes vote for Rumania—or, rather, for the embroideries that come from that country. They are done in fine wools as a general rule, and for that reason they are suitable for the decoration of smart travelling costumes. A New York beauty—who was much in evidence during the festivities in honour of Mrs. Longworth—has had several travelling gowns made of the white canvas mentioned above, and on two of them I noticed Rumanian embroideries of a very elaborate order. One of the gowns was done in shades of leaf-green, with a delicate touch of old rose here and there. The other showed bands of brilliant red embroidery on a pale grey ground, and these bands, when mounted on the white canvas, gave novel and most attractive effects. Many notable leaders of fashion are having voluminous capes made to match their travelling gowns; three-quarter length capes, with a large "Capucine" hood and with linings of Japanese silk, in white or in some brilliant colour, such as "flame" or old-rose. For railway travelling a big cape is much more comfortable than a coat, even if the latter be of the most comfortable order. A cape can with ease be thrown off the shoulders, and it does not get crushed and shabby-looking so quickly as a coat.

BANDMANN AT THE NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

Although the exterior of the Gaiety theatre will not be quite completed by the time the Bandmann Opera Company visits Bombay, yet the auditorium and stage which has been remodelled and decorated will be finished in time for the opening night.

The entrance Foyer will be completed and a handsome ticket Office will be provided in stained teak with glass panels.

On the right of the Foyer will be the refreshment rooms. This will be well furnished and the catering will be in the hands of Messrs. Greens, Apollo Bunder.

The auditorium will be completely repainted and decorated, the prevailing tints being two shades of green and a rich cream and maroon.

In the centre of the ceiling will be a large gold star spangled with electric lights, the ceiling being made to represent an evening sky with rose tinted clouds. Round the gallery the electric lights with rose tinted globes will throw a soft light over the audience.

Electric Fans will hang from the cornices of the ceiling and will be so distributed as to keep the air cool and refreshing.

The seats will be covered with maroon cloth in harmony with the decoration made with teak.

The boxes will be decorated with pretty draped curtains in maroon with gold laid velvet arm rests in front, They will be provided with electric fans and small tables so that refreshments can be served in them. The whole auditorium will thus have an air of cleaniness and comfort unknown in any existing Bombay Theatre.

The new stage will be fitted with electric foot lights, side lights and floating lights in series of four colours so that the stage will be brilliantly illuminated, while the auditorium can be darkened to heighten the effect on the stage.

The season commences on September 24 and closes on October 10.

The following will be the programme :—

Monday,	September	24th, Lady Madcap.
Tuesday	"	25th, The Earl and the Girl.
Wednesday	"	26th, A Runaway Girl.
Thursday	"	27th, Sergeant Brue.
Friday	"	28th, The Cingalee.
Saturday	"	29th, Aladdin.
Monday,	October	1st, The Geisha.
Tuesday	"	2nd, The Spring Chicken.
Wednesday	"	3rd, San Toy.
Thursday	"	4th, Florodora.
Friday	"	5th, Chinese Honey Moon.
Saturday	"	6th, Toreador.
Monday	"	8th, My Lady Molly.
Tuesday	"	9th, The Little Michus.
Wednesday	"	10th, The Girl from Kays.

Aches and Pains

AN AFGHAN VETERAN'S THANKS TO ZAM-BUK.



ZAM-BUK *kills pain*, and rubbing it in so strengthens weak muscles and joints that the troubles seldom recurs. For rheumatism, stiffness, and all aching and painful conditions of the body and limbs, Zam-Buk is invaluable.

Mr. Alexander Wainwright, of 19, Silk-street, Manningham, Bradford, went through the Afghan War and endured all the hardships of soldiering at that period without apparently any ill-results. But after his return to civilian life a disease broke out as a consequence of the old campaigning, and has only yielded at last to the virtues of Zam-Buk. Mr. Wainright says:—

"Soldiering in 1878 was not what it is to-day. There were not the railways there are now, and the amount of marching with the heavy kit then carried produced a terrible strain. I did not experience any serious ill-effects at the time, but last November twelve months I found that my left leg was failing me. Gradually a great weakness set in, and right under the knee was a hard lump. I went into the Bradford Infirmary, and was operated on successfully, but afterwards my leg began to ache, not only in the knee, but from toes to thigh. I could barely walk. The pain was a sort of gnawing, aching sensation that seemed to run right through my leg. I thought I should be a cripple for life. At length I was persuaded to try Zam-Buk. I rubbed it well in all over the leg, kneading it into the muscles and joints. Witness the wonderful result! My left leg is now practically as well as the right, and I can get about with ease and comfort. Zam-Buk gets right down into the tissues."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for all aches and pains, rheumatism, weak joints and muscles, stiffness, sprains, strains, old-standing injuries, swollen knees, bad legs, piles, ulcers, eczema, gouty eczema, running sores, itch, ringworm, Delhi sores, mosquito-bites, scalp irritation, blisters, rashes, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, poisoned wounds, festering sores, sciatica, nerve pains, &c. Price Re. 1 per box, of all chemists and medicine vendors; or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Larger size containing nearly 4 times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4. or post paid and packed-free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE BOX. Send this coupon and anna stamp to Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, for a free sample box.

B. G.
27-8-06.

Zam-Buk

RUB IT IN!

AN AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sores Covered Neck and Cheeks—Itched Day and Night—Nothing Did Me Any Good—Was Growing Worse—Immediately Relieved, and

SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, of Lakeside, N. Y., writing under date of April 18, 1904, says: "I do wish you would publish this letter in the newspapers, so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. I suffered for many months with an awful skin disease, sores covering my ears, neck, and cheeks. Scabs would form and they would swell, and itch day and night. Then they would break open and blood and matter run out. I had tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was growing worse when I tried the Cuticura Remedies. The first application helped me, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured."

TORTURING, DISFIGURING

Humours, Eczemas, Itchings, and Chafings Cured by Cuticura

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt by the testimony of the civilized world.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Cure Skin Humours."

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

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The first and only firm

Who offer Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (London), and the Ophthalmic Hospital (Vienna), holding Genuine Degrees of M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (London).

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With 16 Years' Practical Experience

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STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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STRENGTHENING TONIC.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS



are a time-tried, digestion-stimulating, blood-enriching, strength-restoring and energy increasing tonic for nursing mothers, convalescents, invalids, elderly people and all others whose health needs building up.

Rs. 2-0 Per Bottle of 40 Pills.

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LOCAL AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1007 tons, Captain H. Nilsen, sailed on Saturday for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE steamer Barra, 2404 tons, Captain Doty, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lama, 247 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 16 cases opium and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain H. Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Fazilka, 2,698 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and one cabin and 55 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer China, 3,855 tons, Captain J. Damianovich, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kobe, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R. J. Rickford, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 23rd August, with a general cargo, Captain Yates, Lieut. Benman, Miss Cox, and 126 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Fazilka s	Wilson	Zanzibar, Aug 10
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Aug 23
	Barra s	Doty	Karachi, Aug 23
26	Lama s	Moxon	Bushreh, Aug 18
	China s	Damianovich	Kobe, July 19

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kaiser s	Von Holdt	Zanzibar, &c
	Nawab s	Toms	Calcutta
	Eldora s	Henderson	Rangoon, &c
	Oriental s	Lewellen	Aden
	Niobe (G'man C'ser)	Witschell	Colombo
	Terrier s	Nilsen	Tuticorin

The steamer Bulimba, Captain Bamber obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c.
" Clydesdale, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
23	Lauka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
	Fultala	P H Stout	Rangoon
	Nurani	A H Mackinnon	Bombay
	Quilon	J Anderson	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
24	Nadir	W C Bird	Bombay
	Matiana	W A Fawcet	London
	City of Calcutta	J R Rae	London
	Clematis	B L Davies	Bombay
	Tactician	R Owen	London
	S Blanca	R de Grucky	W Coast S America

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
19	Umfuli	Calcutta
23	Vadala	Rangoon
24	Gordon Castle	London
24	Teesta	Straits
24	Sirsa	Bombay

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 24th instant and may be expected here on or about the 1st September.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, arrived at Mombasa, from Bombay to-day, via Lamu.

The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru, arrived at Hongkong on the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer D. Balduino, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Capri, from Hongkong, left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant and is expected to be here on or about the 5th proximo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannea s—160 bales cotton 100 cwt linseed, 400 cwt dill seed and 600 cwt methyseed Baner and Krause 1,200 cwt wheat sweeping and 24 cwt wheat flour M Lilladhur 40 cwt old buffaloe peckers C Heerji and Co; 240 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 65 bales goat hair wool H M Abba and H H Mahomed 38 bales cotton and 50 bales cotton waste Omaji and Okills

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—5 cases curry powder and 2 cases Bombay dry ducks, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Moldavia s—180 cwt condiments Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons 3 bales carpets and drapery The Ajmer Import and Export Co; 175 cwt chutney F Nowroji

Britannia s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—400 cwt cashewnuts, J Fachiri 4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros

FOR NEW YORK.

Moldavia s—20 cwt condiments New York Export and Import Co

Aleppo and 5 bales moongnuts and 3 cases condiments brassware &c Finley Muir and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clydesdale s—250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros 2000 cwt and 600 cwt linseed S C Italiana

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—1001 cwt linseed, D Nanji and Co; 80 bale cotton fly 1 bale aloe fibre and 17 bales hemp, Khimji Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 122 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co

Clydedale s—601 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—125 cwt olibanum M Lalji 135 cwt mother-of-pearl shell M J Joomabhoy and Co; 110 bales cotton Tata and Co; 885 bales cotton Valkart Bros 2000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co

FOR FIUME.

China s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR VENICE.

China s—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR SHANGHAI.

Totomi Maru s—25 cases condiments D Oomrigrhund Co; 75 bales Yarns C Bhowanidas

Mazagon s—50 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—84 cwt kismis T Canji.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TOD—August 24, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of Alex. M. Tod of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—August 20, at Arrah, to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Clarke, a daughter.
HANNAH—August 19, at Unao, the wife of A. B. Hannah, (Inspector, U. P. Police) of a son.
JOSEPH—August 21, at Simla, the wife of Mr. E. Joseph, I. C. S., of a son.
WILLIAMS—August 18, at Naini Tal, the wife of C. H. Williams, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STANLEY—August 20, at Cocanada, Bernard Albert, the dearly loved infant son of the Rev. Albert Edward and Mary Stanley.

Kemp's
"Anti-Dolor"
a safe and certain.
Pain Killer
For Cholera, Diarrhoea, Colic, Spasms, Cramps, Internal Pains, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.
Contains no Minerals, no Morphia, or Narcotics.
Price 6 as., 12 as, and Rs. 1/8 per bottle.
Prepared only by
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
The Chemists, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 1-43m., 4-29a. Low water, 10-8m., 10-57a.

Bombay Cotton, Manufacturing Company, Green Street, 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Marine Street, 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p. m.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Friday night, a mahar, named Sonia Ithoo, residing with fourteen others in a room at 14th Lane, Kamatipoora, got up and tried to open the door of his room but found it was fastened from outside. A Pardesi neighbour, named Juggonath, also went to open the door along with several others. Four other Pardesees came out of the room and began to assault Juggonath because he had abused them for fastening the door from inside. One of them, Sewamber, sat on his chest and began inflicting wounds on his (Juggonath) chest. One of those assailants struck him with a knife on his shoulder. They then ran away. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now being detained for treatment. The assailants have absconded.

A GAMBLING GANG BROUGHT TO BOOK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Dracup prosecuted Kaikashru Cooverji, thirteen other Parsees and a Hindu, the first accused for keeping a common gaming house at Girgaum and the rest for gaming therein on Friday last. In consequence of certain information received, Inspector Dracup along with a few policemen raided the house on Friday last, and had the accused arrested red handed. His Worship, on evidence, convicted all the accused and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 200. The rest of the thirteen Parsees were fined Rs. 30 each, and the Hindu was mulcted in the sum of Rs. 7.

A VILLAGE ATTACKED AND MURDER COMMITTED,

Story of a Paramour.

ON the Appelate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman have disposed of an appeal preferred by Govinda walad Ragho, accused No. 1, who was in June last convicted by Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life, M. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The appellant Govinda, and Rustam, and Ameer were charged with the murder of Lakhdir Patel of Parthal. The deceased Patel lived at the village of Sale, but came to sleep at night at the adjoining village of Parthal, of which he was the patel. It was a very small village of six houses. The first house was situated on the "gadi," and was the house of Bhimi, widow of the late representative watandar patel. The other five houses were close by the "gadi," four of them being of Mahars. On the evening of the 14th April when deceased came to sleep in the village, Bhimi, Sakhia, and Govinda, accused No. 1, were absent, and the only persons in the village were Balu and three Mahars. Shortly after these persons had dined and retired to sleep, the village was attacked. Stones were thrown at the houses from the "gadi." Balu fled from his house to the houses of the Mahars, while deceased went off by the Sale road to get help. After Balu had retreated to the Mahars' houses, the persons attacking the village set fire to the house of one Tukia. Balu and the Mahars then fled from the village and reached Sale by a circuitous route. They gave information to the patel of Sale, who collected his villagers and came to Pathral, He found the corpse of the deceased lying on the path, a short distance from Balu's house. He sent information to the police. The corpse was sent to the hospital assistant at Malkapur, who found that the cause of death was fracture of the skull. The head and body were full of wounds and contusions, which had evidently been caused by stick blows and thrusts with the point of an iron-shod lathi. In the village the lock of Bhimjee's house was broken, and grain was scattered about the floor and in front of the house. The Mahars' huts had been burnt. Bhimi, on leaving her house on the preceding Thursday, had left her property with Balu. This had not been stolen. In fact nothing was stolen from the village, and no one was touched except the deceased. It was evident that the object of the offenders was not robbery, but the murder of the deceased, and that object they attained. None of the villagers were able to indentify the offenders. The Mahars said that they did not even see them. Balu said he was only able to make out three figures. Bhimi returned to the village on the 15th, and made a statement to the chief constable, which eventually led to the arrest of the three accused in different districts. They made statements before a magistrate. Mr. Pratt considered that the case for the prosecution was made out in the evidence of Bhimi and the statements of accused No. 1. Bhimi had appointed the deceased to be her deputy patel, and his term of office was to expire in two years. She said that accused No, 2, Rustom, was her paramour, and that he was anxious to be appointed patel instead of the deceased. She promised to appoint him in two years' time on the expiry of deceased's term of office. Nevertheless, on the Thursday before the murder, Rustom, after dining at her house, with his brother-in-law accused No. 3, proposed to Govinda Mahar that he should assist him in murdering the deceased. He bribed Govinda by offering to remit the debt Govinda owed him; and Govinda agreed. She pretended that she objected, and warned Rustom that, if he committed the murder, she would not appoint him, but that Rustom uttered threats against her and made her leave the village, and go to her mother's house. Mr. Pratt found accused Nos. 2 and 3 not guilty and set them at liberty. No. 1, the appellant, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation for life, as he played a subordinate part acting under the direction of more dangerous criminals. Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Lancashire has beaten Derby by an innings and 94 runs.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Kent has displaced Yorkshire in the premier position for the County Cricket Championship.

Warwickshire has beaten Sussex by ten wickets.

Hants has beaten Leicester by six wickets.

Kent has beaten Worcester by seven wickets.

Gloucester has beaten Yorkshire by one run.

Essex has beaten Notts by 71 runs.

Surrey has beaten Northampton by eight wickets in a match played at Northampton.

The following is the position of Counties to August 25.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
Surrey	25	17	3	5	14
Yorkshire	27	16	3	8	13
Kent	20	14	2	4	12
Lancs	26	15	6	5	9
Notts	19	9	4	6	5
Warwick	19	7	4	8	3
Essex	21	9	6	6	3
Hamp	18	7	8	3	—1
Gloucester	17	6	9	2	—3
Middlesex	16	5	9	2	—4
Somerset	16	4	9	3	—5
Worcester	18	2	8	8	—6
Northamton	16	3	10	3	—7
Sussex	21	5	12	4	—7
Leicester	21	3	14	4	—11
Derby	19	2	16	1	—14

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 25.

Poona to-day strangely was not numerically strongly represented at the sixth extra meeting; but His Excellency Lord Lamington and other leading members of Society graced the function with their presence. It goes without saying that Bombay came up in great force, for Racing is a religion that exercises the greatest influence and embraces the largest number of disciples in the first city of the Indian Empire and Race Stewards are held in greater veneration than are any clerics. The weather was clear but might have been less close. The card enamoured the public and they were fortunate in their selections in the majority of instances. The bulk of public money, it will be noticed, was invested among the placed horses and most of the rest of the large field had no friends. Altogether it was a very pleasant day's sport. Yet punters must have got a shock when the odds on favourite Shanwar once again disappointed his friends. He has had the services of the best jockey in his last three appearances and has failed to fulfil the promise he gave in his earlier essay. To-day he certainly was not looking very bright. Wadi carried his big impost home in the gamest manner. There was a good race for second place between Nooman and Burhan, the former snatching the situation in the last few strides.

The public went nap on Malik for the second event, being influenced to give him the preference to Jahandar, late Toman, on account of the unsatisfactory display by the latter on his previous appearance, but in his to-day's company and despite his top weight he led from the start, wore down his field and won handsomely from the favourite Mooslat deserved better support for at least 'place' than he received after all his previous consistent running. Cardiff like Shanwar is running very disappointingly notwithstanding that their jockeys are being changed.

Six to four on, really, was a most liberal price about Matalgia. There was nothing else to be thought of in connection with the race.

Smart as Comeback is, soon as Matalgia got up to him the race was over.

Nearly all those that profited by Matalgia's win regarded it as a sort of obligatory compliment to invest their money on Dulcimer who was in every one's mouth as the good thing of the day, Clynder never looking better in her life and in at a nice weight ran her field off their legs. Cherson supported by his stable, Nat Gould, Resident, Royalist, Dulcimer all tried to line with her, but well-ridden by O'Brien, she played with her field and came in an easy winner. Robinson seeing pursuit hopeless eased off in the rails and was not placed.

The Khandalla Plate introduced us to some tip toppers that we shall see and hear more of during next month. Moreed opened favourite, but ere the field drove up at the post there was a strong run on Precious whose price from sixes was rapidly run down to 3 and 3 1/2. Moreed never showed at any part of the race. The despised Panalla made a bold bid for victory till the smart Williams coming with a well timed challenge had his aspirations settled and won in hollow fashion by a couple of lengths. That consistent performer, young Cardigan, covering his place investments very gamely. Bendigo, unlike the other day when he made all the running, elected to make a waiting race and had not the pace to make any show in the run home.

From the opening of the market on the Losers Handicap there was a steady stream of money flowing in the direction of Ballayeuse and most of the metallicians stood the assault bravely and did not strike their colors. They kept her price on the lists trusting in the Deity that presides over their fortunes to bring about a diversion. This came to pass when they had all but despaired. Trenagh stood on the lists at sixes and his stable showing their hand the crowd in the batting enclosure began rushing wildly hither and thither clamouring for the fast receding odds and finally the market steadied a evens Trenagh. The Dass stable connections supported Insurrection and on his running of the other day he was really a good thing for this race. Fando slipped his field at the start and Trenagh in desperation followed him both making every post a winning post till the 1/4 mile post found them both finished. Them Ballayeuse seemed to have matters left easy for her but just before she came to the rails Williams on Insurrection was coming up hand over hand and in front of the stand it looked to all as if Insurrection had got up abreast and as all rushed down in expectation of seeing Insurrection's number go up or to see the Muse's number alongside of his in a dead heat verdict. There was many a long face pulled when Ballayeuse's number figured at the top. Cool headed spectators who know something about close finishes verify the judges, verdict, but in place of the official three quarter length win they think a short neck would be about more accurate.

The 'gullish herds' rushed pell mell to get on (metaphorically) Recovery in the Club Plate. With her crushing weight there was no possibility of her winning in such company as she was meeting unless the race was run at an 'eight annas' pace. Tartan with Mr. Jock Dean up was the next best fancied though this was hardly consistent with form in relation to Nurse Kitty. It was a curiously run race, much like the one run previous to it. Tarton and Susan not only cut out the work but their throats as well and as they came into the straight the pair were rolling about all over the course and it was not till Nurse Kitty had come to the front that Tartan was got straight and persuaded to make an effort to rescue the race, but it was too late.

The following are the details of the day's sport:—

THE FIRST BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1905. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties. Winners of race value Rs. 150 or over once 4lbs., twice 7lbs, oftener 14lbs. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr A M Bushari's b a h WADI 9st 1lb......Evans 1
Mr M A Khan's ch a h NOOMAN 8st 12lbs...Heeroo 2
Aga S Shah's b a h BURHAN 8st 8lbs..........Kamad 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's, ch a h GOLD BELT 8st 9lbs C. B. Muhamed 4

Also ran:—Shanwar 8st 6lbs, Khurdie 8st 5lbs, Sabah 7st 11lbs, and Royal Red 7st 10lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Shanwar 3 to 1 against Wadi; 6 to 1 Burhan, 8 to 1 Nooman and Gold Belt, 10 to 1, Khurdie and Sabah, and 12 to 1 Royal Red,

THE RACE.—Burhan and Wadi showed out in the front of a close field and shortly Burhan took the lead which he kept to the three furlongs where Wadi came up to him and the pair turned into the straight level, then from the quarter mile Wadi drew to the front and came in an easy winner by a length from Nooman, who coming strong at the finish snatched second place by half a length. W... the hurdle got off badly. Time—1m. 25secs.

Winner trained by Cowasji.

THE SECOND BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1905. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners of race value Rs. 150, or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance.—6 furlongs.

A. M. Ahmed and S. A. Wahed's ch a h JAHANDAR 9st 1lb..........Robinson 1
Mr J Baldevi's b a h MALIK. 8st 6lbs.........Evans 2
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h MOOSLAT (carried 7st 13lbs)..........Southal 3
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h MUDLOOL, (carried 7st 12lbs)..........J Taylor 4

Also ran:—Sir Lawrence 8st 9lbs, Cardiff 8st 8lbs, One Pie 8st 8lbs, Namdar. (carried 8st), Adham 7st 7lbs, and Grey Falcon 7st 1lb.

BETTING:—Evans Malik, 5 to 2 against Jahandar; 6 to 1 Sir Lawrence; 7 to 1 Cardiff; 20 to 1 One Pie, Namdar, Mooslat and Mudlool, 25 to 1 Adham and 30 to 1 Grey Falcon.

THE RACE.—Jahandar at once took the lead followed next in order by Malik and Mooslat, then after a furlong these three were level and raced abreast till they came to the three furlongs. where Jahandar again drew out and taking a clear lead up the straight, he won by one and three quarters lengths. Half a length divided the second from the third. Time—1m. 25secs.

Winner trained by S A Wahed.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14·2 and under. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's b aus h MATALGIA 9st. Robinson 1
Mr R R S' bl aus g COMEBACK 9st 10lbs F Williams 2
Mr E. C Rainshaw's br aus m WAKEFUL 9st 2lbs Barrett 3
Mr W. Bass' br c m EILBERT 7st..........A Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Russley Rose 10st, Little Admiral (carried 8st).

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Matalgia; 3 to 1 against Comeback; 5 to 1 Little Admiral; 6 to 1 Filbert, and 7 to 1 Wakeful.

THE RACE.—They raced level for a furlong, then Comeback came to the front and soon took a clear lead from the rest, then from the half mile Matalgia began to go up to the leader and catching him at the home turn Matalgia held him safe and coming away from the distance won easily by one and a quarter length, half a length being the distance between the second and the third.—Time—1m. 34secs.

Winner trained by T Tingey.

THE ALL HORSE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr A N Dass' b c m CLYNDER (carried 7st 9lbs)..........J O'Brien 1
Aga S Shah's b aus h NAT GOULD 8st 1lb...Kamad 2
Mr Vaid's b aus g RESIDENT (carried 6st 12lbs)..........Melsom 3
Mr. Kelso's b aus g ROYALIST, 8st 10lbs...Heeroo 4

Also ran:—Prince Lyon 10st, Cherson 9st 11lbs Killua, 8st 13lbs, Dulcimer 8st and Lord Boyne 8st.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Dulcimer, 5 to 2 Clynder, 7 to 1 Nat Gould; 8 to 1 Cherson and Resident; 12 to 1 Killua and Royalist, and 30 to 1 Lord Boyne.

THE RACE.—Clynder came to the front soon after the start attended by Nat Gould and Cherson with Dulcimer lying fourth. At the five furlongs Dulcimer displaced Cherson and at the half mile Dulcimer was lying next to Clynder, and was going very strong but as soon as they turned into the straight Robinson was seen moving in the saddle, but could make no impression on the leader who came along and won easily with cocked ears, by two lengths from Nat Gould. Three quarters of a length between the second and the third; Robinson easing off in rails. Time—1m. 47secs.

Winner trained by D. Taylor.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr R R S' g a h PRECIOUS 9st 12lbs...F Williams 1
Mr A M Bushari's b a h PANALA II, (carried 8st)..........Evans 2
Mr A Razak's g a h YOUNG CARDIGAN 7st 9lbs Heeroo 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's g a h SOHEIL 8st...Traban 4

Also ran:—Laffy 9st, Egypt 8st 13lbs, Bendigo 8st 12lbs, Mooreed 8st 9lbs, Ajax 8st 3lbs, False Start (carried 8st), Sandow 7st 11lbs, Sweet William (carried 7st), and Surban (carried 6st 7lbs).

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Mooreed, 7 to 2 Precious, 5 to 1 Young Cardigan; 6 to 1 Bendigo; 10 to 1 Laffy; Soheil and Sandow; 12 to 1 Egypt, Ajax and False Start, 15 to 1 Panala II and Sweet William and 40 to 1 Surban.

THE RACE.—Laffy attended by Ajax and with Panala II lying third led from a compact field, while Surban got off badly. When they got to the six furlongs Laffy and Ajax fell back to the field and Panala II was left with a clear lead which he maintained to the home turn where Precious and Young Cardigan were running in the second place, then from the distance Precious challenged and over-hauling Panala II came away and won by two lengths. Two and a half lengths separated the third from the second. Time—2m. 26 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramji.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Messrs M Gocaldas, A Nanjee and Hon'ble A Hill Trevor's b am m BALAYEUSE 9st......Robinson 1
Mr A N Dass' b e g INSURRECTION 8st 4lbs F. Williams 2
Mr A N Dass' b e m CHILD ADOPTED (carried 7st 12lbs)..........J Taylor 3
Mr D L Khimjee's ch c m KAMLATA 8st 6lbs Forster 4

Also ran:—Trenayr 9st 16lbs, Greenstone 8st 5lbs, Caroline (carried 8st 1lb), Falstaff 7st 3lbs, and Fando (carried 7st 7lbs).

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Balayeuse, Evans Trenayr; 6 to 1 against Insurrection, 8 to 1 Fando, 10 to 1 Greenstone, 12 to 1 Kamlatta, and 20 to 1 against the others.

THE RACE:—Fando got off with tremendous lead with Balayeuse and Trenayr lying at the head of the field, then coming round the home and Trenayr caught up to the leader but both were soon in difficulties and Balayeuse came to the front and looked an easy winner till Insurrection came with rattle in the rails, but seemingly did not quite get up to Balayeuse, who won by three quarters of a length, a quarter length being between the second and the third. Time—1m. 17 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Fowler.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A. Walter Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Captain Dent's b e m NURSE KITTY 10st 5lbs Owner 1
Mr. M. R. K. Hodgson's ch aus g TARTAN 10st 1lb..........Mr Deane 2
Capts Meynell and Greig's ch e m RECOVERY 12st 7lbs..........Captain Meynell 3
Mr. C. E. Reynard's br aus m SMALL SCOTCH 10st 2lbs..........Hon'ble D Bingham 4

Also ran:—Daphne 11st, Susan (carried 9st 9lbs.) Idolator 8st 12lbs.

BETTING:—Evans Recovery, 6 to 4 against Tartan, 4 to 1 Nurse Kitty, 10 to 1 Small Scotch, 15 to 1 Susan and 30 to 1 Dophen.

THE RACE:—Tartan got off in the front and after a furlong was joined by Susan and the pair led to the home turn where both were rolling about and Nurse Kitty came through on inside and drawing away won easily by a length and a half. Distance between the second and the third being a length and a quarter.—Time—1m. 4 4-5secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

CALCUTTA FOURTH MONSOON RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

The fourth Calcutta Monsoon Meeting, which was run off to-day, closes the first series of these meetings and we now have time to look around and take breath before embarking on the second series as next Saturday provides us with blank day. This cessation in operations will not come amiss, to many, as a week's rest at this juncture will be quite acceptable to several of our equine friends. Owing to the depression in the Bay which had been forming, the sharp showers of Friday were multiplied into several heavy ones on Saturday with the result that the course was very heavy and considering this the times which were just up, especially in the Horse Hurdle Race, were remarkably good. It was a very fast run race throughout and old Pope who usually runs his races away out in front could never shake himself away out of his fields and so proved a disappointment to many. To the Handicapper are due congratulations, not only for the races of exceptionally close finishes but also for serving us with a series of surprises. for though stable money in several instances eventually contracted prices, yet, taken all round, the handicapper furnished us with a series of good things. A remarkable feature of Saturday's sport was the number of close finishes that took place. The Belvedere Plate afforded a very rare thing for a hurdle race, namely a dead heat, whilst in the last two races the finishes could scarcely have been closer, the verdict in the Second Divided Handicap being a head between first and second, and neck between second and third with the same distance between third and fourth, whilst the result of the last race was the same, a head dividing the second horse from the winner and half a length and a neck dividing the others. The other feature was that out of whole card only five horses' names were erased. Monsoon owners evidently like to get a run for their money. It is a very rare occurrence to get a dead heat in a hurdle race, but this came about in the Belvedere Plate between Gleam and Parole. The former is a game bit of stuff, as she is a mere slip of a thing to look at. She evidently likes the soft monsoon going and Mr. Evers rode a very fine race on her. Not a single favorite got home throughout the whole afternoon and no books can have had quite a good day. Mr. J. D. Scott was not in his usual winning vein as he failed to serve up one winner. The attendance was good and the weather very pleasant except for a light shower of rain. The following are the details of the race:—

THE ZEERUT PLATE—About 1 mile over 6 flights.

Mr J Galstaun's b aus g WHITEFOOT, 10st 9lbs..........Smallman 1
Mr A N Dass' ch PINEAL, 9st..........Sobhan Khan 2
Mr C H A Bham's ch e m DISCUSSION, 10st 4lbs..........Sheldrake 3
Mr J D Scott's b aus g BONES, 9st ......Mr Evers 4

Betting:—6 to 4 against each Bones and Discussion; treys Whitefoot; tens Pineal.

The Race—Bones lead out from the first hurdle followed by Whitefoot and they raced in this order till the new stand where Whitefoot went to the head of affairs. He was still leading coming into the straight and never being troubled won very easily by eight lengths, Pineal pipping Discussion for place near the stand by one length and a quarter; three lengths between the third and the fourth. The totalisator paid thirty-six on the winner, twenty-one and fifty-two on places. Time 2 m. 57 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by Mr. Chater.

THE MAIDAN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr R B Powell's br aus g IVANHOE II 8st 4lbs..........Morrison 1
Mr A N Dass' b aus m REZIA 8st 2lbs...Baichan 2
Mr J D Scott's b aus g WAL, 9st 7lbs. Mr Deaking 3
Mr Gangali's b/c or aus m KALYANI 8st 2lbs..........Firth 4

Also ran.—Miss Beryl 8st 8lbs, Gowan 8st 2lbs Rhymer 7st 7lbs, (carried 7st 10lbs.)

Betting:—Twos against Rezia; threes each Wal and Miss Beryl; fours Kalyani and Ivanhoe II; tens the others.

The Race.—Kalyni got off with a lead with Miss Beryl as her nearest attendant. They raced in this order till the distance where Rezia and Ivanhoe II went to the front. In the straight Ivanhoe II drew away and won by three quarters of a length; half a length and one length the others. The totalisator paid fifthy-four on the winner and thirty-two and twenty-nine for places. Time 1min. 13secs.

Winner trained by Bloss.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE.—About 1½ miles over 7 flights.

Mr B V C Pugh's br aus m GLEAM, 9st 7lbs, Mr Evers } Dead heat.
Dr T Assheton-Smith's b aus g PAROLE, 9st 2lbs T White }
Mr Galstaun's b aus g RUSTLER, 9st 6lbs, Northmore 3
Mr Galstaun's b aus g HAROLD, 9st 9lbs, Mr Dudley 4

Also ran.—Bucentaur, 10st 6lbs, Pope 10st.

BETTING:—Twos against Bucentaur; threes Gleam sixes Parole, Pope and Harold; tens Rustler.

The Race.—After one false start Pope showed out in front of Bucentaur and Gleam. After two hurdles Parole took charge of the field and at the new stand Parole still further increased his lead. At the last hurdle Gleam came up to Parole and in a tight finish the judge was unable to divide them. Four lengths between the next two. The Totalisator paid thirty and nineteen on the winners and twenty-three and twenty-two for places.—Time 3mins. 13secs.

Winners trained by Smallman and privately.

THE ORIENTAL PLATE DIVIDED HANDICAP I.—5 furlongs.

Mr A Grosser's b aus g CYRIL, 7st 13lbs..........(R Morrison) 1
Mr H Wishart's br aus g WARSTRIPE, 8st 9lbs Murdison) 2
Mr N R Chowdhury's b e m BOUQUET. 8st 3lbs Mr Galstaun 3
Mr Galstaun's b aus g SPRINGLOCKpringlock, 8st (Mr Evers 4

Also ran Honest Lady 10 st. 2 lbs, Pure Gold 9 st. 8 lbs, Loyal 8 st. 10lbs. Nirvana 8 st. 6 lbs Pilara 8st. 1 lb. Duplex II 8 st, 1 lbs

BETTING:—Six to four against Warstripe; threes Honest Lady; fours Cyril; sixes Bouquet; any price others.

The Race.—Warstripe jumped off with a good lead followed by Honest Lady and Cyril. They raced in this order to the bend where Cyril drew up to the leader's. Coming into the straight Springlock and Bouquet closed, Cyril going well and eventually won easily by two and a half lengths. Half the length and a short head others. The totalisator paid forty-four on the winner and eighteen, fifteen and sixteen for places. Time 1 min. nine three-fifth seconds.

Winner trained by Paper.

THE PONY HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's b e g SILPHOE, 8st 7lbs...Owner 1
Mr Field's b aus m SOLACE, 9st 11lbs.........Hard 2
Mr A A Price's b aus m MARIE LLOYD, 8st 6lbs..........Mr Evers 3
Mr J C Galstaun's ch aus m PING PONG, 8st 6lbs..........W White 4

BETTING:—Evens Solace; fours against each Kathleen and Silphoe; fives Marie Lloyd; any price the others.

The Race.—Kathleen took the lead with Solace as her nearest attendant. At the distance Silphoe drew up to the leader followed by Marie Lloyd and after a tight finish Silphoe won by one and a half lengths. One length and half a length the others. The totalisator paid thirty-eight on the winner and twenty and fifteen on places. Time one minute, eleven and two-fifths seconds.

Winner trained by Mr. Chater.

THE ORIENTAL PLATE.—DIVIDED HANDICAP II.—5 furlongs.

Mrs G B Paris' b e g WINKLET, 8st 8lbs..........Murdeson 1
Mr Alas's b aus g LORD D, 8st 5lbs...Northmore 2
Mr A W Grosser's b aus g SWINDLE. 9st 5lbs..........R Morrison 3
Mr McGeorge's br e m DEVIL'S LIMIT, 9st 6lbs..........Hard 4

Also ran.—Handesilian 9st 8lbs; Kingpin, 9st; Downland, 8st 11lbs (carried 8st 12lbs); Hello, 8st 11lbs; Sal, 8st 3lbs; Queen of Gems, 7st 7lbs (carried 8st 1lb).

BETTING:—Twos against Devil's Limit; threes Sal and Downland; fours Swindle; sixes Winklet: tens and twenties others,

The Race.—Swindle led out followed by Devil's Limit with Lord D third. At the bend Winklet came with a strong run and in a close finish got the best of it by a head, neck and neck the others. The totalisator paid one hundred and seventy-five on the winner, and forty-four, seventy five and twenty-nine for places. Time one minute, eleven seconds.

Winner trained privately.

THE ENTALLY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr Buchanan's b e g BUNDOOK, 10st 5lbs. Baichan 1
Mr J D Scott's b aus m LADY VIOLA, 8st (carried 8st 1lb)..........Mr Evers 2
Mr H E Smith's b aus m WAKE UP, 8st 3lbs..........Murdeson 3
Mr Roland's br aus g OOM PAUL, 9st 12lbs..........Mr Galstaun 4

Also ran.—Defendant 10st 7lbs; Carnival, 10st 3lbs; Batanzas, 9st 10lbs; Craigendarrie, 9st 7lbs; Turk, 9st; (carried 9st 1lb) Miss Trenton, 7st 12lbs (carried 7st 10lbs); Her Majesty, 7st 10lbs.

BETTING:—Threes against Wake Up; fours Bundook; fives Lady Viola and Miss Trenton; sixes Batanzas; any price the others.

The Race.—Miss Trenton and Lady Viola led out in company with Craigendarrie third. At the home turn Bundook and Wake Up came up to the leader and in a close finish Bundook won by a head. One and a half lengths and a neck between the others. The totalisator paid one hundred and forty-four on the winner and thirty-two, twenty-seven and eighteen for places. Time one minute twenty-six seconds.

Winner trained by Heywood.

BANGALORE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 25.

The Bangalore Gymkhana Races, which commenced last Tuesday and were postponed owing to bad weather, continued this afternoon under brighter weather. The attendance was fair, the one bookmaker doing a moderate business.

THE BANGALORE CUP STEEPLE CHASE for *bona-fide* private chargers; catch weights 11 st—1½ miles.

Capt Cole's Eulo 11st 12lbs..........Owner 1
Mr Corne's Boris 11st 10lbs..........Owner 2

Also ran:—Roary 11st 7lbs, Hot Stuff 11st 7lbs, and Fizzer 11st 9lbs.

The Race.—Only Eulo and Boris were left to finish the race, the others losing their riders before half the course had been won. Eulo won comfortably by several lengths. No time recorded.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Fizzer, Evens Eulo; threes against the rest.

ARAB POLO SCURRY.—For *bona-fide* Arab Polo Ponies; weights 11 st—3 furlongs.

Col Connolly's Mauser 11st 7lbs..........Mr Spink 1
Mr Webster's Squib 11st 7lbs..........Owner 2
Capt Cole's MAXIM 11st 7lbs..........Owner 3

Also ran:—Rufus 12st 1lb, Grand Master 11st 7lbs Jackanapes 11st 7lbs, Clyde 11st, Despair 11st

BETTING:—Evens-Squib; 3 to 2 against Maxim, twos Mauser threes the rest.

The Race.—All ran in a bunch up to the bend Mauser, Squib and Maxim forging ahead and racing together to the rails. Mauser won by one and a half lengths; two lengths between second and third. No time recorded.

NOVICE CUP.—For ponies that have never won a race of any description.—Six furlongs.

Mr Ridpath's Greyskin 11st 9lbs 1 Mr ...Webster 1
Major Haye's Westerley, 11st 9lbs. Mr Talbot Cox 2
30th Lancers' Bahadur 11st 9lbs...... Mr Walker 3
Captain Dredge's Nellie Grey 10st 11lbs Captain Payne 4

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Greyskin; Evens Bahadur one and a half to one against Westerley Twos Nellie Grey.

The Race.—Greyskin assumed the lead at once and ran in an easy winner by 10 lengths. Tough fight for second place Westerley succeeding by half a length—No time recorded.

MELBOURNE PLATE.—A Polo Scurry for bona-fide Australian, or English or C. B Ponies.—3 furlongs.

Mr G Gyers Tam Ring 12st 7lbs......Mr. Webster 1
Major Haye's Bushranger 12st 7lbs Mr Talbot Cox 2
Mr Agnew's Prickly 12st 7lbs........Capt White 3
Mr Conran's Gun Cotton 13st 7lbs..........Owner 4

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Tam Ring; Evens Bushranger; 2 to 1 against Prickly and Guncotton.

The Race.—The field raced together up to the distance where Tam Ring drew ahead and won as he liked by 4 lengths. Half a length between second and third. No time recorded.

NOVICE STAKES.—For Arab Ponies that have never won a race of any description—Half a mile.

Captain White's Prince 10st 5lbs........Mr Spink 1
Mr Corne's The Cat 11st 9lbs..........Owner 2
Mr Kidd's Despair 11st 9lbs..........Mr Walker 3

BETTING:—2 to 1 on The Cat; Evens Prince, twos against Despair.

The Race.—Only two in the race Prince winning from The Cat hard held by 4 lengths. No official time.

SUBSTITUTION STAKES—Rs. 49 Catchweights 11st—half a mile.

Mr Butler's Stepaway..........Mr Gore Langton 1
Capt Mundy's Coriolan,..........Owner 2
Mr Reynold's Coronet,..........Mr Spink 3

Also ran.—Mr Wishart's Mrs Cowper and 30th Lancers' Mystic.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Stepaway; evens Mrs Cowper and twos the rest.

The Race.—Run in the dusk and won easily by 2 lengths. A head between second and third. No time taken.

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

Distribution of Prizes,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The following is the list of results as read out by Aga Rookh Shah prior to the distribution of the prizes by Mrs. Grantham:—

Lieutenant Rose, 10th Hussars, 10-12 h.-p. Renault, driven by the owner. Observer—Lieutenant Raleigh; Passengers—Major Shearman, Mrs. Ross, and Mrs. Richardson. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 4,175. The winner of the Aga Khan Cup, valued Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Laljee's 12 h.p. Darracq, driven by Lieutenant A. F. Bayley, R. F. A. Observer—H. J. Mosly. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 3,748.

H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior's 24 h. p. Wolseley, driven by Lieutenant Jenkins, R. G. A. Observer—Colonel Fooks, I. M. S. Passenger—General Sir Walter Kitchener. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 3,578. Winner of Gold Cup for Hill Climbing.

Mr. A. Simcox's 16-20-1 S. A. L., driven by Mr. Combi. Observer—P.A. Rustomjee, 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 3,585.

Mr. Cursetjee's 12 h. p. Wolseley, driven by Owner. Observer—Lieut. Wright, 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 3,424.

Mr. Sherring's 12 h. p. Darracq, driven by Mr. C. A. Cooke. Observer—Mr. A. C. Edwards, 844 marks—one stop. Total 3,226.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey's 18-22 Beaufort, driven by Owner. Observer—Mr. W. A. Hanckel. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 3,158.

Lieutenant F. I. M. King's 10-12 Peugeot driven by Owner. Observer—Lieutenant Furlonger. Passengers—Lieutenants Squires and Ling. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 3,061.

Mr. W. S. Walker's 10-12 h. p. Beeston-Humber, driven by owner. Observer—Mr. O. A. Harker, two passengers, one stop, 899 marks. Total 2,972.

Mr. Kerrawala's 6 h. p. Wolseley, driven by Owner. Observer—Mr. C. P. Wadia. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 2,964.

Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas 16-20 h. p. Richard Brazier, driven by Owner. Observer—Mr. J. A. McIver. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 2,760.

Mr. Matchin's 12 h. p. Darracq, driven by Mr. Edmunds. Observer—Mr. S. Watcha, 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 2,687.

Mr. Padumjee's 8 h. p., De Dion, driven by Lieutenant Fenzi, 93rd Highlanders. Observer—Mr. D. B. Lam, 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 2,631.

Mr. C. J. Mody's 6 h. p. Wolseley, driven by Owner. Observer—Lieutenant Ellis, 773 marks, two stops Total 2,569.

Colonel Grantham's 8 h. p. DeDion driven by Owner. Observer—Lieutenant the Hon'ble Bruce. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 2,387.

Mr. P. B. Petit's 17-22 h. p. Hotchkiss, driven by Owner. Observer—Lieutenant Meade. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 2,387.

Mr. E. W. Flower's 7 h. p. Darracq, driven by Owner. Observer—Mr. M. A. Petit. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 2,193.

Mr. Mullaferoz's Wolseley, driven by Mrs. Cama, Observer—Lieutenant Hutchinson, Central India Horse. 898 marks. Total 2,168. One stop of half a minute. The winner of a special prize, presented by the Committee to Lady Competitors making the best performance.

Mr. R. J. Jeejeebhoy's 8 h.p. De Dion, driven by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. Observer—Lieutenant Hamilton, R. E., 895 marks; one stop. Total 2,165.

Captain Hutchinson's 8 h. p. Clement Bayard, driven by Owner. Observer—Lieutenant Davies. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 2,088.

Lieutenant Bailey's 8 h.p. Speedwell, driven by Lieutenant Uniacke. Observer—Mr. R. J. Jeejeebhoy. 1,000 marks for non-stop. Total 2,066.

The following had trouble *en route* and were obliged to return:—

The Hon'ble A. Hill-Trevor's 10 h.-p. Clement Bayard, driven by Owner. Observer—Lieutenant Wake. Passenger—General Richardson.

Mr. Tom Dawson's 14 h.-p Pope Tribune, driven by Owner. Observer—Colonel Mills, I. M. S.

Mr. R. D. Wadia's 6 h.-p. De Dion, driven by Owner. Observer—Ali Akbar.

Mr. Banajee's 6 h.p. Wolseley, driven by Captain Haymes. Observer—Captain. H. F. Gordon.

The Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji's 10-12 h.-p. Richard Brazier, driven by Mr. J. H. Vincent. Observer—Mr. J. D. P. White.

Mr. Cornfield's 8 h.-p. Planet. Observer—Mr. F. J. Lournan.

Colonel Russell's 10 h.-p. Panhard.

A protest was lodged by the owner of the Darracq, which ranks second in the run, and by several other competitors, against the winner of the Aga Khan Cup, on the ground that the Petrol consumption was not accurately gauged, but the Committee declined to admit it.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A JOCKEY.

Decision of Poona Race Stewards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 25.

The outcome of all the enquiries that have been proceeding by the Race Stewards is the following Notice, which has this morning been published, which is based on an incident that occurred in the Monsoon Plate Race at the Third Extra Meeting when a Jockey is alleged to have signalled to a friend of his in the Enclosure. This friend has given evidence before the Stewards against the particular Jockey. The Order runs:—The Stewards give notice that any Jockey or person proved to their satisfaction to have made, or to have connived at the making of any signal or sign of any description from the starting gate or elsewhere for the purpose of giving information will be warned off the Poona and Bombay Courses or other places where these rules are in force."

Attention is also called to the Race Rules 113 and 153, with their five clauses, which are produced in full, but not one word is mentioned of what action, if any, has been taken against the various persons who have been undergoing examination.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE JUDGMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 26.

The *Pioneer* says: Surely it is a curiously lame and inconclusive decision that has been arrived at by the Stewards of the Poona Races. A notice has been issued, the effect of which is that any Jockey or person who acts scandalously, by making of any signal or sign, will be warned off; but is that a new regulation? It is surely a part of the common law of race-course management which all stewards are responsible for enforcing. There has been a good deal of vague rumour about trickery at Poona, and as this resolution appears to be the sole outcome of recent enquiries, such rumours must be singularly ill-founded, or else the stewards are not particularly skilled in getting to the bottom of charges of misconduct which are brought before them.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the team chosen by the Rovers Committee to play in the combined Civilian Team of local Clubs in the Charity Match to be played on the Cooperage next Wednesday week, the 5th proximo, against the Royal Scots, who have played through the Harwood League without losing a goal. The proceeds of this match are to be devoted to the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund. The entrance fee will be for the First Enclosure Re. 1 and for the Second Enclosure Annas 8. It is to be hoped that all will avail themselves of this opportunity of subscribing to such a deserving charity at only a small cost, especially as it is certain that a really good game will be provided in return for their money:—

CIVILIAN TEAM.—Goal: G. W. Dawson, (Bombay Gymkhana). Backs: Right—C. Ward (Bombay Gymkhana); Left—P. E. Edwards (Government Telegraph). Half Backs: Right—C. Chapman (Rovers); Centre—H. G. Pooler (Captain Y. M. C. A.): Left—A. Spilling (Rovers). Forwards: Right Outside—R. L. Greens (Government Telegraph); Right Inside—A. Blitter (Y. M. C. A.): Centre—K. Kennedy (Bombay Gymkhana), Left Inside—Holman (Government Telegraph); Left Outside—Twiddle (Y. M. C. A.).

RESERVES.—Goal: Rose (Y.M.C.A.). Back—C. Kelly (City). Half-backs—W. R. Holl (Bombay Gymkhana), Speechly (Government Telegraph) E. Beveridge, (Y. M. C. A.). Forwards—Jeffries (Rovers), Edie, (Government Telegraph) Kiddle (Y. M. C. A.)

THROUGH the misplacement of a fullstop in our account of the Aga Khan Motor Trials it appeared that Mr. Walker's Beeston-Humber failed to arrive at Satara. The car, as related earlier in the report, made a splendid run, averaging about twenty-three miles an hour and would have made a non-stop run but for the petrol tap, which is hidden beneath the seat, turning itself off and causing a stop of less than half a minute.

GORDON'S HORSE HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 26.

The Gordon's Horse Hounds were out this morning early, the meet being at the Hebbal Cross roads where over forty riders being present including Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Saunders, Miss Moore, and H. H. the Yuvaraj of Mysore. It proved an excellent morning's sport the run being the best since the season commenced. Several covers were drawn before the hounds got on the line of a fine Jack which gave the field over half an hour's splendid run before he was captured. The hounds ran the Jack for all they were worth till near a village where there were frequent checks, they having overshot the line. The Master cast back and picking up the scent again another fine run ensued, the Jack twice taking refuge in a casuarina and mango tope, but he was hustled out and after another good run the quarry was pulled down in the open and killed. Mrs. Mackenzie was the first lady up, receiving the brush.

One hound was then found to be missing and after a search he was found swimming for dear life in a well with ten feet of water, and was fished out just in time.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF AUG. 27th 1856.]

The *Delhi Gazette* and *Lahore Chronicle* give us news from Afghanistan. From a remark in the last named journal, we infer that Herat had again fallen into the hands of the Persians who took the place by assault with a loss of fifteen hundred killed. The *Delhi Gazette's* latest correspondence refers to a time at which the city still held out, but when the Persians were being daily reinforced. Dost Mahomed still looks to India for encouragement and assistance as he [illegible] "received assurances from the British authorities to the effect that he may shortly expect such replies to his communications as will cheer and comfort him." This is cold comfort, but it is said to have comforted the Ameer. The old man had made a very "plucky" reply to an insolent message from the Shah or his General requesting him to retire to Cabul and be kind to his relations of Kandahar. He told the Persian Government to mind his own business, and not to pretend to interfere with him, or with Herat, which being in Afghanistan, was under his rule.

Madras has long been in the habit of infesting the sister presidencies, especially Calcutta, with the runagates of its army,—officers and gentlemen at whose notions of that noble combination of character, as exemplified in their proceedings, the quiet Qui Hyes and demure Ducks stand amazed. It is probably one of those strange birds of passage that is referred to in the following passages from the Harkaru:—"A Subaltern Officer of the Madras Army having obtained permission to visit Calcutta on private affairs, saw fit upon the expiration of his leave, to send in his resignation of his service—in reply, however, we hear that he has received a public letter from the Adjutant General at Madras, ordering him to quit Calcutta in 24 hours after receiving the despatch in order to rejoin his Regiment; and in event of disobedience that he will be arrested as a deserter. We understand that the gallant officer owes a little money in the other Presidency which rendered him unwilling to return there, and moreover has a small account with the Agra Bank, for which the Agent would have looked to his securities for settlement, had his resignation of the service been accepted. However, we learn that like Scotch had he is going "back again." The authorities at Madras do not always look so well after their stray sheep as they seem to have done in this instance. We have in our time known a gallant officer of the southern army, calmly enjoying for months the privacies of domestic life in the City of Palaces when he was officially supposed to be in quite another quarter of the globe.

The following is a letter from Peshawar, dated the 8th August:—"Another murder has been perpetrated by way of adding to the unenviable notoriety of Peshawar. It hapened in this wise:—Two troopers ofthe 5th Cavalry were patrolling between eleven and twelve at night from the east cavalry picket to the picket in front of the artillery, but instead of riding abreast were riding one after the other. When they arrived at the bridge on the right of the 7th Irregular Cavalry lines, the trooper on the rear were set on by a party of men who had apparently concealed under the bridge who attacked him with their khyber-rea knives: they seem to have been very violent, for one cut which must have been intended for the rider, ripped open the horse's stomach and killed it, which the attacking party could never have intended. The unfortunate trooper had the top of his head nearly cut off, besides having several other frightful wounds; he died nearly immediately after you could hardly believe it, but this took place not one hundred yards from the Standard Guards of the 7th Light Cavalry, which just shows what determined black-guards these are. "A number of the guard turned out on hearing the trooper's call for aid but before they could reach the spot, the murderers had decamped taking with them the trooper's sabre and pistol. The other trooper came up and said, I believe he had gone back to the picket for assistance. He states that he was about 15 paces ahead when his comrade was attacked by five or six men. Both their pistols were unloaded, and their sabres in their scabbards. The attack was, it is thought, intended for the Subaltern or Field Officer of the day, who generally go their rounds about ten or eleven accompanied by a single trooper, who generally ahead. The most painful consideration of all is to think that nothing effectual can be done to catch these scoundrels.

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Ameer is stated to be comforted by assurances from the British authorities to the effect he may shortly expect such replies to his communications as will cheer and inspirit him and is in no hurry to join Esa Khan in whom he apparently does not repose great confidence. In the meantime, the Persians are trying to work on the fears and poverty of the Ameer to induce him to return to Cabul, by sending the grandson of the Persian Commander-in-Chief to His Highness to counsel him what it would be wise, politic, and honourable to all parties that he should retire upon his capital, Cabul, and be kind to his relations, the brother and sons of the late Chief of Kandahar. The Ameer's blood rose at this insult, and his reply was to the effect that the Government of Persia should mind its own affairs, and not pretend to interfere with him or Herat, which being an Afghan city, belonged to the Afghans over whom he was the ruler. After this spirited reply, he dismissed the envoy to return, as he came, to Meshed. The Ameer cannot be accused of cowardice, as this was done in the face of the desertion (it is said by our correspondent) of 6,000 Afghans who have gone over to Herat, and who have been received with open arms and handsome rewards by the Shazadah Yousouf.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

H. A. T.—The Postal strike is ended so we cannot re-open discussion on the subject.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1906.

A CONFLICT OF CAPITALS.

THE mischief of a policy of weakness is not restricted to its immediate effect. It spreads and reacts in directions undreamed of. The United Provinces have no more than a geographical relation to Bengal; but happenings in the remote Eastern Province seem to have had a paralyzing effect upon the Government of the United Provinces. No other serious explanation can be offered for a remarkable situation which has given the people of the two Provinces of Agra and Oudh matter for considerable surprise. It is not good that an administration should not know its own mind; it is infinitely worse when, knowing its own mind and supported by the weight of a public opinion, little short of unanimous, it hesitates to move, fearing some non-existent trouble. Sir James La Touche, the Lieutenant-Governor, has no more than three months of his term to run, and it may be pleaded that with retirement so near he might reasonably be disinclined to make any strikingly new departure affecting the future of the Provinces. If the question to be decided were one newly arisen the plea would be justified. But the United Provinces have been for many years exercised over the administration of justice and the question of a single High Court. The local Government and the Government of India have definitely asserted their views of what ought to be done; they have received the cordial support of the most influential and articulate classes in the Provinces; but within three months of a clear indication of what they believed to be necessary, the Provincial Government, when called upon to act, shirked the whole question. The Lieutenant-Governor evaded the issue and left it to be understood that nothing need be done to remedy defects of judicial administration beyond the improvements that may be developed in the grooves along which justice is now dispensed. The attitude finally adopted is the easy and baneful one of letting things take what course they will regardless of the inconvenience, the delays and inefficiency that may be the result. The mistake, not uncommon in a decision of this kind, seems to have been made of assuming that it puts an end to a troublesome matter until somebody else arises to deal with it. There are signs at any rate that the Province of Oudh is not prepared to allow the question to subside even during the brief period that must elapse before a new Lieutenant-Governor assumes office. The unsatisfactory situation created by the Lieutenant-Governor's replies to the Oudh Taluqdars and the Oudh Bar Association has had one effect that might have been expected. It has stimulated an activity designed to convince the authorities that the feeling on this question is more pronounced than they seem to have imagined.

Of course, there is behind this matter of a single High Court for Agra and Oudh something more than the proper administration of justice. The efficiency of the courts is the main question, but if the decision of the matter depended on that alone the amalgamation of the existing superior courts would present no difficulties. The jealousy of two capitals has been aroused and the convenience of the great majority of the inhabitants of the two provinces is not permitted to counterbalance the problematical losses Allahabad may suffer by a change which would make Lucknow the seat of the High Court. Allahabad is the capital of the Province of Agra; it used to be the capital of the North West Provinces; and forty years ago it was imagined it would become the capital of Northern India. While the processes of change have thus lowered the relative importance of Allahabad, Lucknow, the capital of Oudh, and over a century ago the capital of the large portion of the present Province of Agra, ceded by the Nawab Vazier of Oudh to the British, has steadily grown as a centre of attraction. When the administrations of Oudh and the North-West Provinces were united Allahabad became the head-quarters for the amalgamated Government. But though other departments were transferred, Lucknow as the metropolis of Oudh retained its Provincial superior tribunal in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Pledges had been given that Oudh should always have its own Appellate Court and those pledges have been hitherto effective in preventing absorption by the Allahabad High Court even on the condition of setting up a Divisional Bench in Lucknow. Sir Antony Macdonnell had to consider the question of amalgamation during his Lieutenant-Governorship and his successor has been compelled in the last year of his term to give close attention to the subject by the very forces which are increasing the importance of one city and reducing that of the other. The Court buildings at Allahabad have become too small for their purpose and the Judges asked for new buildings to be erected. They also recommended that the number of judges should be increased. The Local Government thus faced with the whole problem took the wise course. They informed the Government of India that the proper and ultimate solution of the difficulty as to the number of Judges was the establishment of a single High Court of at least nine Judges for the United Provinces. That question and the location of the High Court ought to be decided before any new buildings were put up. Uncertainty on these matters was injuriously affecting the development of the two principal cities of the Provinces, and it was desirable that a decision should be reached after the view of the Judges, Judicial Commissioners and of the public generally had been ascertained. An official communique revealed the position of the Government; and the public were not slow to accept the invitation to express their opinions. Allahabad occupies a remote corner of the Provinces, Lucknow is central and the case for the latter city as the natural seal of an amalgamated High Court is so overwhelmingly strong that Allahabad was at once alarmed by the Government's view. The inhabitants of that City made an early and strong protest against the idea of removing the High Court from their midst. The sanctity of Prayag was invoked; its pilgrims and the existing institutions of the City as well as its legitimate vested interests were urged as so many reasons why the Court and the Judges should remain. The Lucknow people replied with a memorial setting forth the weighty arguments in favour of their City as the site of a unified tribunal. There were arguments showng the relative cheapness of new court buildings at Lucknow, the natural attractions of the place, its historic associations and the preponderating mass of people whose convenience would be met by an amalgamated Court in the Oudh Capital.

The argument of figures is in this case the strongest of all. Omitting the nearly thirteen millions of people in Oudh who may be set down as partizans of their own chief City there are in the two provinces about 27 millions of people living in districts appreciably nearer by rail to Lucknow than Allahabad, there are under four millions who are nearer the latter place than the former and there are about four millions to whom the distance to one or the other city makes little difference. The strength of the Lucknow case had curious results. The friends of Allahabad and Prayag the holy abused the beauties of the queenliest city in Upper India. Her attractions, they said, were the meretricious lures of a wanton and there was more than a suggestion that Lucknow had not really left behind the days of Nawabi rule. But in all this neither one side nor the other ventured the opinion that a single High Court was not a necessity. It was assumed throughout that the local and supreme Government were agreed on the need for amalgamation and were bent on creating a United Court. Allahabad protested against any loss to herself. Lucknow supported by many extensively signed memorials and by meetings held throughout the provinces emphatically declared that the Amalgamated Court must be her possession. The Oudh Bar Association presented memorials containing forty thousand signatures in favour of Lucknow's claims. Only a desire to avoid discussion or disturbance and to finish the next few months in comparative quietude it seems could have prompted His Honour's singular misreading of public opinion. If that be not the correct explanation of a strange change of front the effect remains the same. Sir James La Touche has disposed of the question so far as he is concerned. But the people of Oudh seem to be preparing a considerable *dossier* on the subject for his successor. It is notorious that as the courts are now constituted the community, Indian and European alike has not that faith in their efficiency that ought to exist. But beyond the question of the High Court there lies that of the future capital of the two Provinces. Lucknow with all her historic associations believes she is destined to occupy that position. She is the larger of the two rival cities, her palaces speak of her former eminence, she is geographically, politically and socially the hub of the Provinces and, strongest reason of all, there are the memories aroused by the flag that always floats from the tower of the ruined Residency. Allahabad would hardly lose by the transfer of the High Court, though if all her rival's claims be admitted she may suffer in prestige later on. Even so, she will remain an educational and a railway centre and a place of pilgrimage with possibilities of development now unattainable.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

REUTER tells us that the Porte proposes a *status quo ante* at Djanet and a friendly discussion with France regarding the Hinterland. Abdul Kader Bey has meantime been ordered to discontinue the advance on the oasis. This means, in brief, that the Porte has begun to realise that France is as much in earnest as was England in resenting Turkish insolence and that trouble will follow further aggressive action. When France first protested against Turkish occupation of the oases of Janet and Belina in the Hinterland of Tripoli, the Porte pleaded ignorance and only after a pretence at investigation admitted that the Vali of Tripoli intended to "accept" Janet "which had never been occupied by France." However there was much more in the report than the Porte asserted. A special grant had been made to cover the cost of a Turkish expedition. A prominent French journal attributed the movement to German instigation. Whether it was so or not matters little for the present. Enough that France has taken up an attitude of such firmness that Turkey recognises the undesirability of taking a further step forward. From Turkish sources we learn that the Porte claims Janet or Djanet, as a portion of the vilayet of Tripoli, which as such, pays taxes to the Turkish authorities. If that were so, there would seem to be no legitimate excuse for despatching an expedition under Adjutant-Major Abdul Kader Djami Bey. Asked the explanation, Turkey replied that its object was to protect the Sandjak-Sherif and guard the caravan routes which pass through the oasis. There can be little doubt that the village is situated beyond the frontier of Tripoli and within territory which was duly recognised as French, by the Anglo-French convention of 1898. The Porte protested at the time, it is true, but its objections were overruled.

MODERN SURGERY.

THE news that an American Surgeon has carried "grafting" to the extent of putting new intestines in dogs and cats is another proof of the untruth of the chief argument of the Anti-Vivisectionists. It has been reiterated *ad nauseam* that no actual good has ever resulted from what they term "wanton cruelty on dumb animals." There are exceptions, of course, but the majority of those who raise the uproar are entirely ignorant of the subject on which they agitate and, being convinced that a knowledge of the methods is quite unnecessary for those who condemn it, hold that whatever is necessary can be done with dead bodies. That a dead body is quite impossible for research in certain directions has been proved beyond doubt, only to be doubted by the anti-party, but they will hardly dare contend that the experiments conducted by Dr. Carrell could have been performed on any but living animals. Interesting and important as is the demonstration that operations are possible which can make good deformities or the loss of a limb, it is equally important as giving the most conclusive proof of the value of the work done by vivisectors. The amount by which surgery has benefited through their agency is inestimable. That its performance demands the most scrupulous precautions against unnecessary or unprofitable cruelty is obvious, but vivisection is the lesser of two evils, from one point of view, and a blessing to humanity from the other. In the carrying of Dr. Carrell's discovery into the realms of practical surgery, however, there are difficulties. There is a case on record in which a man sold his ears and allowed them to be grafted on the purchaser, but ears are small things and, to some extent, merely matters of personal beauty. With a leg or an arm however it is different and the maimed millionaire would probably experience considerable difficulty in finding any one willing to part with so essential a part of the body as either.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER'S "send-off" from Bombay was, we have reason to believe, particularly gratifying to him. The Bombay Government showed him marked attention and the official world was represented more fully than could have been anticipated, considering that Government is at present assembled at Poona. But more pleasing still was the spontaneous demonstration of the Muslim community of Bombay, whose leaders expressed the feeling of Islam throughout India at the departure of so capable an administrator. They had learnt to appreciate him when he was a near neighbour, and his active sympathy led them to associate him with the creation in Eastern Bengal and Assam, of a Mahomedan province, in which their co-religionists have had and will continue to enjoy the opportunities, they have so long sought for the realisation of their aspirations in the direction of intellectual development but for which they have known so few opportunities. Hence they naturally feel they have lost one of their best friends and most sincere well-wishers. Sir Bampfylde's valedictory observations were dignified to a degree. He did not follow the example set by a more exalted personage in railing against the powers-that-be, but gave a parting word of encouragement to his Mahomedan friends, whose progress he regretted he was not to be allowed to witness. We believe that Mr. Hare will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor in the effort to foster Mussalman effort and that the community need entertain no fear that they will be unduly handicapped in the race with other castes and creeds.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Delhi" left Hongkong, on August 25.

MAJOR W. H. W. ELLIOT, D. S. O., D. M. S., has been selected by the Government of India to represent them at the Forthcoming Military Medical Congress to be held at Buffalo, United States, in September.

THE German Cruiser "Niobe", under the command of Captain Witschel, sailed on Saturday for Colombo, where she will remain for a few days and thence proceed to China, calling en route at Singapore.

WITH one voice the Punjab will congratulate Sir Denzil Ibbetson on his appointmet to the Lieutenant-Governorship of what even in its dismembered state is nearly destined to become the greatest and grandest agricultural province in India, perhaps in the world. With one voice too says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the Punjab will congratulate itself on securing as its future ruler an administrator who has long been recognised as the ablest civilian in India. When the new Lieutenant-Governor takes over charge in Lahore next March, he will be all but sixty years of age, yet we are persuaded that the ensuing quinquennium will stand forth in provincial annals for a bold and original spirit of progressiveness. In every department of the Punjab administration strenuous times are ahead—times of stern endeavour and large purposefulness—and there will be no severer toiler in the province than the man who will create and control the new forces. It only remains to add that Sir Denzil Ibbetson's knowledge of the Punjab is second to that of no man living. In earlier days as a Settlement Officer, as Superintendent of Census, as a Deputy Commissioner, as Director of Public Instruction, and, finally, as Financial Commissioner, Sir Denzil roamed and read the province, and three classic testimonies of his studies are his Census Report (of 1881), his Handbook of Punjab Ethnography, and his Gazettee of the Punjab.

A GOOD story of the Kaiser is told by Mr. Archibald Hurd in the *Nineteenth Century*. As an Admiral of the Fleet in the British Navy the Kaiser once inspected one of the British men-of-war at Malta. As he left after a prolonged and minute inspection, he turned to the Captain and said, "Yours must be the longest ship in the British Navy." "I think not, Your Majesty," replied the Captain, "it's only 420 feet long." "Oh! you surely are mistaken," added the Emperor. And then the Captain remembered the naval slang as to "longships in the Navy," namely, those with long-intervals between refreshments. He forthwith apologised profusely for the oversight and implored the Emperor to return to the cabin. His Majesty would not however do so, but added, "January 27 is my birthday, and my orders are that on that day you entertain all your brother Captains to dinner and drink my health." He then left, pleased at the result of the incident. When the day arrived the dinner was duly held, and the guests enjoyed themselves immensely, During the evening they despatched the following message to the Emperor:—"The orders of our Admiral of the Fleet have been carried out, and we have drunk Your Majesty's good health. But there is one point on which we cannot agree with Your Majesty, and that is as to H.M.S.—being a long ship." From this the Emperor, who is familiar with the language of the Navy, was able to infer that on that occasion there had been no lack of hospitality.

IN addition to and immense number of telegrams from the Indian Princes and from European and Indian friends in India, which Lord Curzon has found himself powerless to answer individually but for which he has already published a message of sincere gratitude, he has asked us to give expression to his thanks to the following Association and public bodies who were kind enough to telegraph to him from India upon hearing of the death of the late Lady Curzon, The Sheriff and citizens of Bombay. The Corporation of Calcutta, the Teachers Association, Bombay, the Imperial Cadet Corps, the Victoria Zenana Hospital, Delhi, the Behar Planters, the Trustees of the Aligarh College, the Sukker Municipality, the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Government Telegraph Subordinates, Rangoon, The Calcutta Trades Association the Officers of the Calcutta Port Defence Committee, The Telegraph Staff, Simla, The Officers and Assistants at the Foreign Office, Simla, the Committee of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club, the Central Committee of the Dufferin and Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund, the Government of India Secretariat Clerks, The Parsi Staff of the Yokohama and Special Bank, Bombay. The General Committee of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, The Telegraph Subordinates Calcutta, The Private Secretary's Office and Peons, Simla, The National Mahomedan Association, Bombay, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The East Indian Railway Staff, Calcutta, the subordinate Telegraph Staff, Agra, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust and Municipality of Rangoon, the Byculla Club, Bombay, the Delhi Municipality, the Simla Municipality, the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, the Mayo College, Ajmer, the Punjab Trades Association, Simla and Lowries Hotel, Simla.

ONE of the County Council schools has introduced a novelty in education. Having obtained the Council's authority, it took a party of boys for a trip in a river steamboat from Lambeth to Greenwich, with the object of giving them a practical lesson on "The Thames and its Uses."

IT is a pretty compliment to Queen Victoria Eugenie, says the *Graphic* that her private apartments in the Royal Palace at Madrid have been furnished in English fashion, while the many wedding presents arranged in the rooms will further recall her old home and friends. Queen Maria Christina formerly occupied these rooms, but she has taken keen interest in refurnishing them for her daughter-in law, and has now retired to another uite,

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IMAGINARY TRAVELLERS,

BY

G. B. BURGIN.

(AUTHOR OF "THE SHUTTERS OF SILENCE," &c.).

That "rising young author," Carslake Porson, rushed into the Club on a particularly blazing August day, and hastily demanded liquid refreshment from the head waiter. He seemed unnerved, fidgetted about the room, and avoided meeting people's eyes. When the waiter brought him something fizzy with ice in it, he recovered a little, gulped it down, and stroked his waistcoat complacently. "Ah," he said, with a sigh of relief. "There's no mistaking that. That's really real, that is."

"Of course it's real," I said. "What makes you think it isn't? Anything upset you?"

He looked cautiously round, and shivered in spite of the blazing heat. "Anything upset me? Rather! You'd be upset if you'd gone through what I have."

"Well, what have you gone through?"

"I know I haven't always been as good as I ought to have been," he said confusedly.

"Hulloa!" I stared at him in astonishment. "Why, I've always been under the impression that you wanted three Sundays in a week, in order to go to church more often."

"No; it wasn't that," he admitted. "I deceived you all. Fact is, when I'm down for week ends at my little cottage at Shere, I do a bit of gardening. That's really why I like Sundays so much"

"Well, but what's that got to do with things being real?"

He drew his chair up to mine. "You don't believe in ghosts?"

"That depends," I said cautiously. "There was a white-faced cow leaning against a tree one night, when I was going home, and it moaned—the cow, not the tree; and I ran for my life."

"Ah, that's different. You *knew* it was a cow."

"It made me run, any way. What's your trouble? Out with it."

"If you'll promise not to laugh at me."

"Of course I won't. What is it?"

"About a month ago, Mrs. Marshall who lives opposite (you've known them for years) left cards on us, with 'P. P. C.' in the corner."

"'Pour prendre conge,'" I explained airily.

"No, it wasn't," he snapped. "It was meant for 'Partir pour le Continent,' or something like that. She told our housemaid so, in order that there might not be any mistake about it. It isn't everybody who can afford to go to the Continent."

"Well, that's all right."

"It isn't all right," he said earnestly. You know that kind of cats' promenade of the Marshall which they call a 'summer garden' on their roof?"

"Yes?"

"They've been gone a fortnight, and I feel sure they've all been killed in some dreadful railway smash."

"Why?"

"Because every night when it's nearly dark, I see the ghostly figure of Mrs. Marshall with a watering pot in her hand, flit across the leads, watering phantom flowers. The Marshalls were rather nice people, you know, and it grieves me to think they're dead."

"Oh, you needn't grieve. They're not dead."

"I didn't know you were so callous. Poor old Marshall often said to me—"

"Oh, I'm not really. Only, it's an old dodge of the Marshalls to give out that they've started for the Continent, then pull down the front blinds, live in the back rooms, and hide for a month."

"My word!" Porson was reassured. "Now I come to think of it, it was a pretty substantial ghost. And I've been wasting all my sympathy on them while they've been indulging in a shabby dodge like that."

"My dear fellow, you don't look at it in the right light. If you did, you'd be more sympathetic. They've imagination; they're poor; and they want to travel. Directly you let people know you're too poor to take a summer holiday, they turn up their noses at you. You know that very well."

"Yes, but I don't see how—"

"Wait till you're poor. Then, you will see. The Marshalls have imagination. They go on the Continent—in imagination. They read up the guide books, and have adventures—in imagination. They escape all the discomforts of foreign travel, know pretty nearly just as much about it, and don't have to pay for it as we do. Of course, it's snobbish, in a way. They don't want to be snobs; but it's the snobbery of others which makes snobs of them. They have, as the Chinese say, to 'savee facee.'"

"I see. But isn't it rather dangerous?"

"It's all very well as long as they confine themselves to generalities. Of course if they go in for particulars, they're pretty sure to be found out unless they've plenty of assurance. Some years ago, I was at a dinner where a man was talking about a place called Sivas, in Armenia, I saw at once he hadn't been there; but there were Armenian atrocities on the tapis, and it was "the thing" to know all about Armenia. I said to him: Don't you remember the Governor's garden with the peafowl spreading themselves on the grass, and that cedar tree in the corner? Although something in my tone hinted that he was an imposter, his confusion was but momentary. "Ah, yes," he drawled; "but you're mistaken about that cedar. I thought it was a cedar myself until I strolled up and examined it carefully. Then I saw it was a cypress. Perhaps you don't know that the Governor's garden was once a cemetery?"

"Well, he rather scored off you there."

"Wait a moment. The Governor's house hadn't any garden; there never was any tree; and there never were any peafowl."

"Did you show him up?"

"No, why should I? I respected his imagination. Besides, the others would have thought that I was the imposter. It's quite a mistake to suppose that people who have really travelled can always convince others. A well known but somewhat overbearing traveller in Spain was describing his hair-breadth escapes to a circle of admiring friends. 'The night was coming on. There were bandits hovering around us. How were we to escape? There were we on that lonely mountain path in the darkness. The road forked, What were we to do? We might go straight into danger. No European had ever set foot in this district before'."

"I beg your pardon," said a timid-looking old lady at the end of the table. "When we were there, we took the turning to the left and got through without meeting the brigands."

After the ladies had gone up to the drawing-room the host as turned to the little old lady. "My dear," she said, "you never told me you had travelled in Spain."

"I haven't—except in imagination; but I have built castles there" said the quiet old lady. "Besides, that traveller man was so intolerably bumptious that I had to pretend to myself and take him down a peg."

"I don't want to meet that old lady," said Porson. "She knows too much."

"Yes, that's the worst of travelling in imagination. There's always someone who 'knows too much'—someone who has been to the place you've visited in dreams. He knows it. It's all very well to sit on the leads and get sunburned; but when you come down and tell people you've just got back from Lake Tanyankoro in Central Africa, it's better to plan an itinerary and make it hang together. This Tanyankoro man was very convincing. He shot so many elephants and things that people began to envy him. Before he knew where he was, half-a-dozen men got up a syndicate to go out there, with him as guide. The terms they offered were so liberal that he was at his wits' end He couldn't refuse; he couldn't accept; for there wasn't any such place. When they began to buy guns and stores, he told them he had just received a cablegram to say that Tanyankoro had been swallowed up by an earthquake, and they believed him."

"But people do travel sometimes."

"Oh, yes, And things have to turn out as they picture them. I was on a bus one day, and got talking to a man who looked like an American miner. As we passed Whitehall, he turned to me, drew his hand across his throat, and said "Charles the First!" "Yes?" I said interrogatively, "That's the place where they hanged him," said the miner, "But Charles the First wasn't hanged," I began. "See here young man," said the old miner, "I've come all the way from California to see the place where Charles the First was hanged. This is it, ain't it?" "Yes," I said hastily, "Of course. I'd forgotten for the moment." I told that story the same evening at dinner. It was received in dead silence until one lady said, "But Charles the First *was* hanged."

"That's all very, well" said Porson: "but, you know in spite of this travelling in imagination, there are lots of places we must have been to in some previous state of existence, and we know them again."

"Oh, if you're going to begin that, I shall travel now—in earnest."

"But look here! How can you account for it? I was in Devonshire last summer. I'd never been there before, and I said to the man who was driving me. "When we turn the corner, we shall come to a village green. There's a pond in the middle with ducks in it, and opposite the pond, there's a house with a green gate, isn't there?" There was. I'd not been there, and yet I knew it perfectly, although I'd never read about it or been told about it. How do you account for that?"

"I don't account for it. It's one of the pleasures of life that we can't account for everything. When one understands a thing, a great part of the pleasure it gives disappears."

"Oh, that's silly. I want to know."

"I don't. I've had lots of experiences like that. I was in Canada last year, on a driving tour back of the Laurentian mountains, and I suddenly turned to my host and said, 'We're going to put up to-night with a man who has had his right leg shot off.' 'That's so,' said my friend, 'but how did you know?' 'I didn't know. I only felt it.' 'Well,' said my friend, 'that's all right, only he lost his left leg.'"

"Imagination's a curious thing," said Porson dreamily.

"Sometimes, we are all travellers—in imagination—and we always want to travel away from realities, There is a sort of curious twist in men's minds which leads them to want something they haven't got. Mid way between Bagdad and Constantinople, two travellers once met and camped together for the night. "Although I have lived all my life in Bagdad," said one, "Constantinople has always seemed to me the most beautiful city in the world. I have been saving up money for years in order to visit it." "And I," said the other, "have lived in Constantinople all my life, and have slowly saved money to visit Bagdad because it has always been the Mecca of my desire."

"Which proves?" asked Porson.

"It doesn't prove anything except the contrariety of human nature. If a man is compelled to stay at home, his one aim in life is to travel; if he is always travelling, he pines for the time when he need travel no more. Lots of people can only travel in guide books:

All ways they follow him who holds the guide book.

Sad in their hearts because the vulgar rabble Call them the "Cookios'."

Porson drew a sheet of paper towards him and hastily scribbled something. "I'll just send this off to the 'Court Journal,' but if you'll look me up at Shere any time within the next fortnight, I shall really be there."

A week after, the "Court Journal" gravely stated that the eminent young author, Mr. Carslak Porson had started on a brief trip to Abyssinia in search of fresh "copy."

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NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Representative Assembly.

REPRISALS ON THE CUSTOMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, AUGUST 18.

ON Wednesday the 15th instant, all classes of the Bushire inhabitants, including the Jews, were summoned at the Charborj—Government house—by H. E. the Darya Begi to peruse the commands of His Majesty the Shah telegraphed by the Mushir-ud-Dowlah, the present Prime Minister or Sadr Azam. In addition to these commands, there was another telegram from the Mushir-ud-Dowlah personally, exhorting the people to celebrate the auspicious occasion with demonstrations of loyalty, illuminations and fireworks and ordering the various classes to send, by wire, a humble expression of thanks for His Majesty's gracious favour in having ordered the convocation of a Representative Assembly for the welfare of the people, I am told that the reading in public at the Charborj of the above-said telegrams fell very flat indeed. It evoked no demonstration or enthusiasm, while the priesthood who were present intimated their firm determination not to move in the matter as desired, until they had ascertained from their confreres at the Capital that matters generally were to their entire satisfaction.

A Seyed—a priest—who is also a mullah by way of amendment, proposed that instead of thanks, they should wire to Teheran insisting upon the immediate dismissal of the Belgians now controlling the Customs. These sentiments are shared by the masses throughout the country. At the same time no one places any reliance in the realization of the promised reforms. It may be, however, that the people will yet be coerced into despatching the required telegrams but their misgiving as to the future will not be washed off by the blandishments and trumpeting in the telegrams above referred to.

While the Persians, who may be safely said to be the last in the list of civilised nations, are clamouring for reforms and justice, I think, some of the European institutions in this country too require a little dusting and brushing. The chiefs of such institutions, either by choice or by force of circumstances, generally reside, so to say, in Olympus and in their elevated position they naturally depend on their subordinates for information. These subordinates may, in their turn, either be misinformed or prejudiced and so the third or fourth hand information, correct or incorrect reaches Olympus, whence Bulls are thundered forth and against which there is no appeal.

There is a continued rumour that the days of office of His Excellency, Monsieur Naus, the Minister of State of Customs and Posts, are numbered and that his accounts are being overhauled in order that the people may know what becomes of the immense Cutsoms' revenues reaching his hands To-day the talk is that seven months hence, when will come the Persian official new year, the Belgian Administration of Customs will cease; otherwise fresh agitation against it will again crop up. It is surprising that in the face of such rumours, the Customs Administration in the Persian Gulf have taken to exercising most arbitrary authority.

Yesterday a number of boatmen, who are being subjected by the Customs authorities to unheard of and unpractical measures, appealed to one of the Ulemas here for protection and, to-day, by way of reprisals, he deputed a few of his adherents to proceed to the Custom House and there to remove the gear of the boat, which had been confiscated by the Customs authorities some short time ago. The Customs officials were wise enough to shut their eyes to the action of the Mullah, as otherwise thousands of men were ready to support the edict, when serious disturbances and even bloodshed might have followed, By order of the same Mullah the rudders of all the cargo boats, employed by the Custom House, were removed so as to prevent work being done and it is feared the anger of the populace will rise to such a pitch as to make things very unpleasant for the Customs' administration. At the time of writing, it is reported that the mob are insisting upon the closing of all the shops, and the least false move on the part of the Custom House will aggravate matters to a fearful degree. Mr. Heynssens, the Director General, who had gone on a visit of inspection to Mahomerah and the smaller ports, is expected back to-morrow. What may then transpire one cannot say, but happily to-morrow being a holiday the Customs will be closed and if the authorities be at all wise, they will keep the office closed for some days and endeavour to smooth down the agitation by relaxing their arbitrary measures, otherwise we may expect a regular blaze throughout the Persian Gulf ports where Custom Houses exist.

The Ela-ud-Dowlah in anticipation of the National Assembly has created two Chambers at Shiraz. The first is composed of 36 members, representatives of all classes of people. These have to hear, try and decide all cases, and their decision is to be sent to the second Chamber. which consists of twelve members, chosen principally from the ranks of respectable merchants. The duty of this latter Committee is to investigate carefully. and to confirm or to reject the decisions of the lower house. Such confirmations or rejections are to be submitted finally for the Ela-ud-Dowlah's approval and then made absolute. The Ela-ud-Dowlah, however, has reserved to himself the right of trying all cases of highway robbery and murder.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Bombay mails of 11th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	87 11/16	=	+ 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 15/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	30 3/4	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	60 7/8	=	+ 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·47 3/4	=	"
New York Demand	4·84 3/5	=	- 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	f "		"

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1/2 "	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	2 1/2 "	=	+ 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £120,000
Gold to do £80,000
Silver to Calcutta £190,000
Gold to do £20,000

WHEAT—Firm

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 46 1/2 + 1/2 A.-M. sellers dull.
Brown 49 + 1/2 A.-S. buyers dull

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 45 5/8 — 3-8 A.-S. done quieter.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 5/8.

ARRIVALS—

Steamer—Tonkin.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		steady
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		steady
Total Sales		4,000
Spot		3·29 -5
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 1-8— 1-8
Sold on speculation and for Export		500
Imports		1, 10
Futures closed		steady

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·04	4·5	4·8
plus 5	plus 4	plus 4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·05	4·7	4·7
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
4·09	5·02	5·05
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,000
Do. last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do. Continent	1, 00

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·90	
Futures, month of Dec.	9·07+9	*
Do. month of March	9·23+8	

* Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 7/16—1/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·03+10
Do. month of Dec.	9·04+9
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	45,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
" " Continent	23,000
Stock at U. S. ports	1,94,000
" Interior "	1,13,000

LIVERPOOL ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Vadras Western A.-S.	4 9 32	sellers.
F. G. F. Tuticorelly A.-S.	4 28 32	nominal
Fair Coconadas A. "	4 8 32	sellers

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24 August.

Cotton	814	bales.
Wheat	37,595	cwts.
Linseed	1,147	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,259	do
Gingelly seed	611	do
Poppy seed	378	do
Groundnuts	nil	
Castor seed	3,553	do
Rice	1,636	do
Myrabolams	50	do
Cottonseed	2,967	do
Safflowerseed	1,355	do
Grain	953	do
Jowar	53	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold coin Rs. 39,233.
Silver bullion Rs. 1,54,751.
Ex s.s. "Peninsular" from London and Marseilles.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

There is a slight upward movement in the American Cotton futures market but it has had little effect here. The local demand is very small and prices are practically unchanged from yesterday.

Rupee paper has advanced 1 to 2 annas during the day. The share market is firm and advancing. We quote,

	Rs.	
Petits	3,610	Sept.
Davids	525	do.
Laxmi Cottons	1,120	do.
Colaba Land	1,150	do.
New City of Bombay	660	do.
Kohinoor	715 X D	

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand			1/4 1/16d
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1/4 1/4d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 13/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	170 1/4
Marks	3 do.	do.	139
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		157
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	215 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		97·5
1st Settlement	30th August	97·5
2nd do.	1st Oct.	97·6 to 7

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	1,000 "

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·07	5·00	4·98
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·98	4·99	5·00
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·02	5·04	5·05
plus 3	plus 4	plus 3

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	188 1-2
Do. fine	Dec.	"	187
Do. fine	Jan.	"	186
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	203
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	208 1-2
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	188
M G K A K fine	"	"	198
M G Bengals fully good	"	"	173 1-2
M G Broach good	March	"	227

FAMINE REPORTS.

Bombay.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was despatched under to the Government of India, dated 22nd August :—

Beneficial rain during week in Ahmednagar, Karnatak and Kolhapur, moderate in other parts of Deccan, Konara and Savantwadi and slight in Kurachi, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Konkan, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kanthi, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. More rain needed in several districts, especially for rice crop. Inundation in Sind generally satisfactory. Cotton sowing continues. Transplantation generally in progress. Area under cotton generally above normal and that under other crops above normal in Deccan and generally near normal elsewhere. Standing crops generally in good condition except for slight damage by rats, crabs, sea-water or dust-storm in parts Karachi, by overflow of river in parts Sukkur and by insects in parts Poona. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation channels, tanks and wells fairly replenished. Agricultural stock not sufficient but improving in condition as green grass becomes available for grazing. Stocks of grain in markets adequate owing to active trade. Prices show tendency to fall. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 25 to 34 per cent., in Karnatak 30 to 45 per cent., and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent. less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 11th instant—Phaltan 129, Miraj (Junior) 73 ; total 202. Demand for labour increasing and field work provides sufficient employment. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in parts Deccan and Karnatak. Numbers on relief falling. British Districts—Deccan: works 12,378, gratuitous 28,981 ; total 41,359 ; Karnatak : works 13,671, gratuitous 14,279 ; total 27,950. Native states : works 2,961, gratuitous 2,130 ; total 5,091.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A "DASTUR" AND A "SAINT."

Law of Principal and Agent.

IN the High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, have disposed of an application for revision made by Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla, (the plaintiff in a suit against Dastur Kaikhushru Dastur Jemaspji, Parsee-high priest in Bombay,) whose claim against the Dastur was dismissed by a Full Court of the Judges of the Small Causes Court. Mr. N. N. Saher, with Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the applicant. Mr. H. C. Koyaji, appeared for the opponent, the Dastur.

The applicant stated in the course of his petition that the Dastur traded in Bombay with one Dhanjishah Hormazdji Davur, in cycles as partners, under the name and style of "Dastur and Davur." Davur, as manager of the firm, had taken a loan of Rs. 500, on a promissory-note executed on 9th September 1903 ; the money was required to pay off the firm's debts. The note was signed by Davur, as partner of the firm. Part of the loan was repaid and for the recovery of the balance, petitioner was obliged to sue the surviving partner, the Dastur, in the Small Causes Court. The Dastur, at the time of the hearing of the suit, neither appeared in Court in person, nor denied the liability on oath, nor did he produce the account-books he had been called upon to produce. On 14th December 1905, Mr. K. M. Javeri, the Judge, passed a decree for Rs. 470, in plaintiff's favour.

Defendant Dastur then applied to a Full Court, consisting of Mr. R. M. Patel, the Chief Judge, and the Fifth Judge, in the Small Causes Court, for a rule. On 16th January last, this Full Court made the rule absolute. It dismissed the petetioner's suit. Feeling aggrieved by this dismissal, the petitioner now applied to the High Court for revision. In his report dated 22nd March, the Chief Judge, Mr. Rustomji Patel, stated among other things, that defendant denied liability, in his not having been the party for executing the note. The note was not passed by him in the name of the firm ; he was not bound by it ; Davur was personally liable. The translation of the signature to the note did not bear the construction that it was passed by Davur in the name of "Dastur and Davur," the firm. It was written, as regarded the context and the body, with the equivalent of the pronoun "I" in the first person singular, in the Gujerati ; therefore, the latter part of the signature, which was later translated in an authorised translation made by the Translators' Department of the High Court, as "he of Dastur and Davur," must be taken to have been added by way of description only. Davur did not sign for, or on behalf of, the firm.

The Chief Justice, in the Appeal Court's judgment, pointed out errors of procedure committed in the proceedings, and observed that if the defendant Dastur was not the maker of the note, according to the translation of the text annexed to the signature, as officially made by the Translators' Department in the High Court, there was a material irregularity in the procedure of the Court. This translation, obtained from the High Court, was not before the Fifth Judge at the original trial ; nor did it appear to be, in so far as could be gathered from the record, before the Full Court at the time of the hearing of the rule. It was only after the Court had adjourned for judgment, that this translation was brought to the notice of the Court ; and it was clear the Court had no right to act on the document, if in fact, it came before it in this manner. In holding only the maker of the promissory-note liable, the Court had failed to give effect to the provisions of the Contract Act, which made the principal liable for the acts of his agent. The Court had further to consider whether the allegation of the plaintiff about the sum having been borrowed for the purpose of the firm was made out or not. If it was made out, plaintiff was entitled to the relief. Moreover, the existence of the promissory-note did not prevent the plaintiff from suing on the debt : in disregarding this aspect of the case, the Court seemed to have acted with material irregularity. Rule issued against the defendant was made absolute : case sent back to the Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court for determination in the light of those remarks.

Mr. Justice Beaman said he entirely concurred with the remarks of the learned Chief Justice.

MURDER OF A LITTLE BOY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting in the High Court have disposed of a murder case, in which Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, had convicted Bhagi, wife of Vela, of the murder of Shankar, a boy aged 6, son of the co-wife Baija. Bhagi had made confessions of her offence before two Magistrates. During a quarrel, Baija taunted her with being childless ; and, therefore, bound to do the domestic drudgery for those who had children. Accused Bhagi said this taunt aroused her passion for revenge ; she could not sleep for it during the whole night. On the following evening, she saw Shankar, while the sky was reddening ; at this time, the idea entered into her mind to destroy him in order to make the proud Baija suffer the pangs of grief. This was on 13th May. She took the boy with her to a well situated in a grove of plantain-trees in the garden of Raghu Patel, in the village of Sakori, taluka Malegaon, and threw him into it. He was drowned. The Sessions Judge sentenced her to death. In revision, the Judges of the High Court held that the confessions were voluntary, and they confirmed the conviction. But as regarded the sentence it did not appear necessary to them to confirm the capital sentence, which therefore, commuted by their lordships to transportation for life

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman have disposed of the appeal of Surchand Ishwarchand, who had been convicted by Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Bijapur of being in possession of stolen property, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, Mr. R. Branson with Mr. C. A. Rele, appeared for the accused ; Mr. M. B. Chaghai, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. On 30th July last year, an armed gang of twenty dacoits broke open the house of Jayarao, severely maltreated the inmates, and made off with a booty of about twelve thousand rupees. This was in the village of Rillie, in the Bhagalkote taluka. One of the dacoits, Tima Ranga was sentenced to ten years. It was alleged that out of the plundered property, three ornaments were traced in the possession of the accused Surchand, who was tried, convicted and sentenced as mentioned above. The Judges of the High Court held that the evidence, both as to the circumstances in which the property was recovered from the possession of the accused and as to the identity of the ornaments, was conflicting and unsatisfactory. Accused was acquitted and discharged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Cumbla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	3	1	102
Same date last year	6	6	61

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	6

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Cumbla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	5	2	109
Total plague deaths to date	133,613		
Same date last year	9	10	73

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths
8	10

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A great deal of attention is given at the present time to the study of the electrical conduction of the air. It was long believed that an electrified body hung up in the air did not lose anything of its electric charge, except through imperfection of its insulating supports. This was disproved by some ingenious experiments of Mr. C. T. R. Wilson, who was able so to arrange matters that any failure of the insulating support would not diminish the charge on the conductor, but would rather increase it. He found that none the less the charge of electricity was slowly lost, being evidently conducted away through the air.

It is somewhat remarkable, considering how fundamental this result is, that it should have been left for a modern experimenter to discover it. The discoveries of Faraday, culminating in the invention of the dynamo, and the public supply of electricity on a large scale, diverted attention for a time from the problems of statical electricity. There was a most mistaken notion abroad that these problems were worked out, and that they had nothing more of interest to offer to the experimenter. So much did the subject go out of fashion that it is more than probable that valuable contribution by the older experimenters have fallen out of notice. A re-examination of their writings might show that they knew more of the electrical properties of the air than they are now credited with.

However that may be, it is certain that the dissipation of electricity by the air is a very complicated phenomenon, and is due to the co-operation of several distinct causes. One of these is of peculiar interest, because, there is considerable suspicion that it may be of an extra-terrestrial origin. It has been found by Messrs. Campbell and Wood, working at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, that the amount of this conduction from a charged body through air undergoes a more or less regular daily fluctuation, even though the experiment be carried out in a perfectly closed vessel. In the course of the twenty-four hours the current through the air goes twice through a maximum value, and, necessarily, also twice through a minimum.

This appears in itself to exclude the notion that temperature can have anything to do with the matter, since that in the absence of artificial heating, can only occur once in the twenty-four hours. What, then, can be the cause ? It is difficult to make any plausible suggestion. But the twenty-four-hour period seems to be inseparably connected with the rotation of the earth, and therefore with the recovery of its angular position with reference to some body in outer space, presumably the sun. The double maximum is what makes the difficulty. Indeed, it almost seems easiest to assume that there are two distinct causes at work, each with a twenty-four-hour period and that one of them asserts itself at each maximum. Further development of this subject will be awaited with great interest, particularly with reference to the question of whether the times of maximum and minimum are the same throughout the year.

Few scientific men could have achieved the breadth of view displayed in Professor Ray Lankester's presidential address to the British Association at York. Original workers at the present day must of necessity be specialists. It is no light tax on their time to keep abreast even with those subjects which bear directly on their own work. The majority can only look on with wondering admiration at the spectacle of a man of the highest specialized scientific attainment in one direction who is able none the less to give an adequate appreciation of almost all the other specialized lines of development. There is however, one branch of inquiry to which we think Professor Lankester has altogether failed to do justice. We will quote his words.

"Whilst some enthusiasts have been eagerly collecting ghost stories and records of human illusion and fancy, the serious experimental investigation of the human mind, and its forerunner, the animal mind, has been quietly but steadily proceeding in truly scientific channels." The implication contained in this passage is, if we do not mistake Professor Ray Lankester's meaning, very much broader than the literal interpretation of his words might seem to imply. It can scarcely be doubted that he intends a whole sale condemnation of the objects and methods of the Society for Psychical Research, including their efforts to obtain satisfactory evidence of the phenomena of appearances at the time of death, of thought transference, and of the abnormal movements of material objects alleged to occur in the presence of certain persons known as mediums. It is most necessary to keep two questions distinct:—(1) Have these phenomena any real existence? (2) Are the methods of the society such as to be capable of deciding whether they are real or not?

Let us take the second question first. We think that anyone who takes up a volume of the society's proceedings will be compelled to admit that every line of their publications breathe the spirit of cautious, sceptical, scientific inquiry. No second-hand evidence is admitted. Wherever possible, the evidence of the most credible witnesses, is checked by reference to other sources of information, and many stories at first sight promising have broken down under such tests. In the case of phenomena alleged to be of a supernormal character, every precaution is taken to reject what may by any possibility be attributed to deception, or conjuring, by the "medium" or his possible confederates. Expert conjurers have frequently been called in to advise in this matter. If these precautions are not such as to distinguish, in the long-run, between truth and falsehood, it is, at all events, difficult to see in what respect they are inferior to those adopted in other scientific fields. It is true that the test of repeating the observation cannot be made. But, after all that objection can scarcely be considered fatal to getting at the truth. We do not refuse to believe that a new bright star appeared and disappeared again in the constellation Perseus, because we cannot repeat the observation at pleasure. So much for the methods adopted by the Society for Psychical Research. It remains to consider what results the application of those methods have yielded.

It must be confessed that these results seem small when compared with the harvest of marvellous occurrences gathered in by the class of persons known as spiritualists. But the quality of the material obtained is indeed different. Evidence of very considerable cogency has been collected in favour of the reality of thought transference from one person to another, independent of recognized channels of communication. On the other hand, "haunted houses" and the physical phenomena produced in the presence of "mediums" have not, as yet, at all events, satisfactorily established their claims to be regarded as more than unproved possibilities. It would be well to remark, in view of Prof. Lankester's attitude, that other eminent scientific men are by no means universally in agreement with him as to the futility of such inquiries. The society to which we have referred includes among its members such men as Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Crookes, Sir William Ramsay, and Prof. J. J. Thomson. We think it will scarcely be denied that these names carry weight.

What does the new dominance of the psychical factors of survival imply ? The unemployed could answer this question. It implies that unskilled labour is daily becoming of less worth to society. The man who has nothing but his muscles to offer to society in return for bread now finds that society does not think the bargain good enough. The strong arm and fleet foot were enough, perhaps, to make a candidate for kingship long ago (though Dr. Frazer would question even this) —they are scarcely sufficient to-day even for the making of a stevedore. The high priests of muscle and their fanatical supporters are more utterly out of date than the worshippers of any African fetish. The struggle for existence is not, as formerly, an immediate struggle of man with Nature—with the recalcitrant soil and the uncertain sea. The arrangement now is social not individual. You may live if you are worth enough to society. If, however, you have only muscles to offer, society will point you to its machinery which your muscles are powerless to emulate. What are the "legs of a man" compared with an internal combustion engine ? The jinrikisha-runner and the motor-car are types of the contrast. What is the biceps of the blacksmith compared with the steamhammer ? In short, modern society is such that, other things being equal, the educated mind will beat the educated muscle every time. One remembers the boys who used to win medals for gymnastics at school—but could not spell. Goodness knows where they are to-day ; but their competition does not seriously irk one. If, then, we are to remedy poverty and unemployment, we must see to it that, in our training of the young, we pay attention to the factors that increasingly count in the struggle for existence to-day. The parent who exploits his child at the earliest age, depriving him of any chance of making the mental acquirements that society is willing to pay for to-day, is doing his best to add to the ranks of the unemployed of to-morrow. Society is in less need than ever heretofore of hewers of wood and drawers of water. Nowadays we have machines—products of mind—for these things, and muscles are at a discount. That is why, as a patriot I want to see our school-age raised.

C. W. S.

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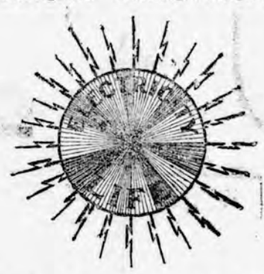
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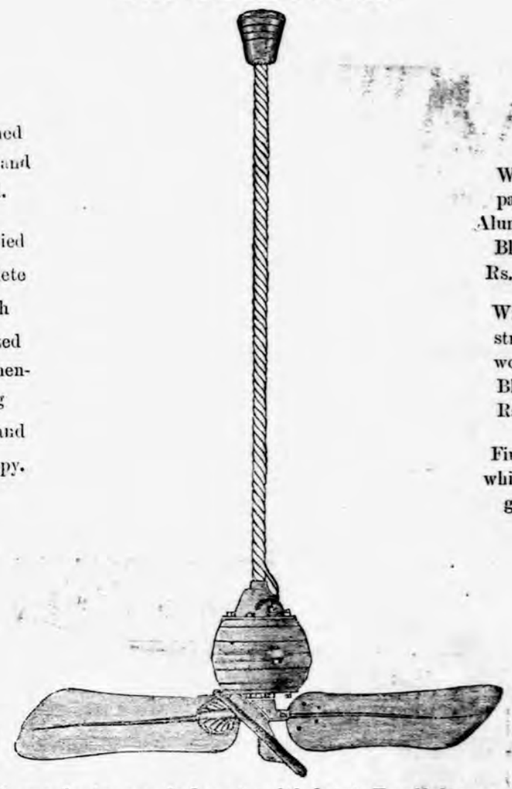
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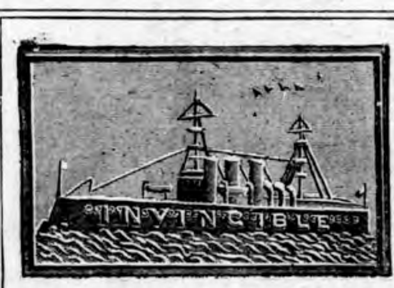
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Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1906.

THE LUNACY SCANDAL.

Horrors of the Observation Ward.

THE guardians of Paddington, after reading the account of Mr. Humphreys' confinement as a lunatic (which appeared in *Lloyd's* and which we reproduced on Friday) with commendable promptitude appointed a committee to inquire into the facts. It consists, we understand, of five members, but their names have not been made public. As an aid to their investigation, we publish a fuller description of the "Observation Ward," confident that no one will read Mr. Humphreys' account of his experiences without a shudder. His case, studied by the light of the Lunacy Act, opens up very wide questions affecting the liberty of the subject. The Chairman of the Board of Guardians asserts that their relieving officer "acted in strict conformity with the law." If that is proved to be the case, then the sufferings of Mr. Humphreys will assume wider proportions by enforcing the necessity for an amendment of that law.

IN THE OBSERVATION WARD.

At the suggestion of the Editor, Mr. Humphreys gave the following fuller description of his surrounding and treatment in the Observation Ward :—

The attendant, after receiving me from the relieving officer at the gate of Paddington Workhouse as I have described, marched me into a bathroom where a man was testing the warmth of the water in a bath with a thermometer.

"What are you going to do with me?" I said. "You will have a bath," was the reply. "Strip yourself."

Another man appeared with soap and towel. Seeing there was nothing else for it, I took my clothes off. My money and other things, by the way, had previously been removed. Then I was helped as though I was a child or a cripple into the bath. The attendant soaped and washed my back, which led me to remark: "It's a very long time since I had anybody to wash me like this. What does it mean? What are you going to do with me?"

He laughed and said, "Oh, you'll soon see. Now I've done your back you can finish the rest of the wash yourself."

When the bath was over and I was dried, they gave me a coarse flannel shirt to put on. Then they brought me a sort of flannel dressing-gown, and told me to put in on, remarking, "You'll want it going out of this hot bathroom."

Just before leaving, the attendant said to me, "Take no notice if one of the men in the ward says anything to you. He's fairly up the stick. Now, come along."

It was not many steps to the Observation Ward, and when we entered it, sure enough I was saluted by a man—a wild-looking creature. "Hello!" he shouted. "Hello! Here's another one! Where's he from? What does he want?"

The man who was leading me said: "Don't take any notice." Then, turning to the man who was shouting, he said: "Lie down and be quiet, or I'll make you!" With that the shouting stopped.

We passed a little way up the room to a bed, the clothes of which my conductor turned down, and said "Get in!" I at once protested.—, Why should I go to bed? I amnot ill." "Here's your bed, get into it? Go on!" was all the answer I got.

So I submitted, got into the bed, and lay down in a sort of vague wonder as to what it all meant, and what had happened to me. As I did so a man shouted from another bed, "Hi! What are you here for? Have you come for a kip?" I answered him in an unthinking way, "I don't understand you." At this the attendant called out to him: "Shut up! Mind your own business."

When all was quiet again I took a look round just to see what sort of a place I was in. It was an almost square apartment, so bare and miserable that it made my heart sink. Some twelve beds were in it ranged on either side under square windows with heavy bars outside them, and that could only be seen out of by kneeling on the bed. That, however, I soon found was sternly forbidden.

The floor of the room was bare boards: the walls were bare also, and distempered in a sort of stone colour. The only ornament, in fact, was a picture, evidently taken from some illustrated paper and fastened without any frame on the walls. It had evidently been there a long time, and was dirty and discoloured. All that there was of colour in the room was afforded by the bed-covers, which were of some material striped in red and drab alternately, and a screen which I found afterwards covered the entrance to another ward. This screen was of red and white material, arranged in squares like a chess-board. For the rest there was a sort of glass-fronted box, in which the attendant had his meals and could sit watching the ward—a single fireplace, barred and polished, and a bare and empty mantelshelf.

The beds, by the way, were very close together, being only divided by the width of a stool standing at the side of each one. This arrangement was very unpleasant, for though not far away was a properly-fitted lavatory, nobody was allowed to go to it. Each patient had to use the stool for all occasions. The ward was insufferably hot and close, for the windows were opened but very little, so you can imagine the atmosphere. I forgot to mention that there was a long table down the centre of the ward, and there were also some chairs. But none of us were allowed to sit at the table or use the chairs.

I had been in bed some time when I felt so horribly hot that I called the attendant and asked him if he couldn't take from under me a rubber sheet, which I discovered was under the linen one, and was partly the cause of my discomfort. He said: "Certainly not. The rubber sheet is there by the regulations." I felt too upset to say anything more just then, and welcomed with delight a cup of milk which was shortly afterwards brought to me. Anything for a change, however slight, from the monotony and the sense of oppression which was growing upon me. It was then I wrote the telegram which the attendant promised to forward, but which as you now know, was never sent. Tea-time, with its mug of blackish liquid and two thick slices of bread and scrape, was another relief. After that the monotony got worse than ever, and it was then that I asked the attendant to let me have the only book in the room to read—namely, the Bible. I noticed that he seemed astonished, but little thought that my request was considered a sign of my insanity. It was, however, as the doctor's remark to my brother later made clear.

At night the attendant was relieved by a tall, stout man, who came to me and said: "How are you?" "Very well, thank you," was my reply. "Oh, you are, are you," he said, and then asked. "Isn't your name Humphreys?" I said it was, and he kept looking at me as if I was some curiosity.

Then a man some three beds away from me began shouting out about a "red 'bus in the Harrow-road."

"I can see the red 'bus in the Harrow-road! The Poplar guardians are going to get it hot! Serves am right!"

So he kept on till the new attendant said: "If you don't keep quiet I shall put the strait jacket on you." That had its effect, and the man subsided into mutterings. It made me feel quite queer as I realised the company I was in.

In the next bed to me was a poor old man whom I saw trying to rise, and evidently in pain. I leant over and assisted him to the stool, he was so helpless That will show you how close the beds are to each other.

After that the attendant came up and turned the electric light on putting a towel round the bulb to deaden the glare. That was the signal to go to sleep if you could. But as I told you, the nights were full of all sorts of mutterings and noises from the inmates of the ward, and [illegible] also. For instance, I had to protest againtst somebody, just as I was dropping off to sleep, ringing the telephone and waking us all up to talk to the porter at the gate on private matters. When I spoke I heard somebody say, "Who's that?" and the attendant's reply, "Oh, that's Humphreys!" "What the devil does he want?" was the response. But the telephone stopped at any rate, though I could hear the person conversing with the attendant for some time afterwards.

Another thing that disgusted me was that I found a bug running across my pillow. I caught it and mentioned the fact to the attendant, but he took no notice any more than he did of another man who, hearing what I said, cried out, "I've caught five of them."

In the morning we were roused at six o'clock from what little sleep we could get by the noise of the workers coming in to clean the wards, wash us as if we were children, and to make the beds. No sooner was the latter operation completed than back we were put into them for the same uncomfortable, hot, monotonous day. Each one was very like the other, broken only for me by the visits of the doctor, my brothers, and the visiting justice, as I have described.

I look back on the whole thing as a sort of horrible nightmare. They may call it an Observation Ward, but they treat all who go into it as insane persons from beginning to end. Certainly, the treatment is not conducive to sanity, and I do not wonder that nervous persons originally quite sane pass from it to the lunatic ward proper.

THE DOCTOR'S "CERTIFICATE."

After referring to certain family troubles, Mr. Humphreys says that on the morning of Monday, June 25, he saw Dr. Roberts of 152, Westbourne-grove, enter his front gate. At the moment he was standing at the door, and what followed may be told in his own words.

The doctor came up and said, "Good morning, Mr. Humphreys. How are you?" I replied, "Very well thank you. How are you, Dr. Roberts?" He said, "You know me then!" Rather surprised at this, as he had at one time attended my little girl, I said, "Of course I do."

Then Dr. Roberts said, "Are you sure you are quite well? Aren't you worried, and don't you want a rest? More surprised than ever, I said, "Why do you ask that? I'm quite well." Well," he replied, "your wife and her brother have been to me and have stated that you want a rest, that you are worried and excited."

I said, "Indeed, is that so?" I called his attention to the luggage on a cab at the gate, and told him what I was clearing out. "Ah," he said, "I see now. I see now. quite understand."

With that he went off, I following him to the gate. I heard no more of it and thought no more about it until my seizure on the Wednesday. After that I heard, quite by chance, that the authority on which the Relieving Officer took me was given by Dr. Roberts.

When I was released I went to him and said, "Dr. Roberts, this is a fine thing you have done for me, signing, a certificate to get me put away as a lunatic."

He said, "I never signed any document to the effect that you were a lunatic. All I did was to certify that you seemed a bit excited and wanted a rest." I said, "Is that all? In the circumstances (for he had heard my story), wouldn't you have been excited, too?" His reply was to the effect that he didn't know. So I told him that if he was not responsible for my being taken away I was determined to find out who was. The whole conversation with him on the Monday did not last more than five minutes at the very outside.

The accuracy of Mr. Humphreys' statement as to the shortness of the conversation Dr. Roberts had with him on the Monday is borne out by a witness. This is a lady who occupies the first floor of a house opposite 25, Sutherland-place, she says, she saw, Dr. Roberts on the day in question open the gate and go up to Mr. Humphreys as the latter stood at his front door. What was said, of course, she cannot say. She only knows that the conversation seemed most amicable; that it did not last more than three or four minutes, and that at its conclusion Mr. Humphreys followed Dr. Roberts to the garden gate, as he says he did.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT

EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATIONS

Mr. Edward Poulson Humphreys appeared before Mr. Paul Taylor, at Marylebone police-court on Tuesday, to prosecute his brother-in-law. *John Cooper*, of 56, Baron's-court-road, West Kensington, on a charge of assault.

Mr. H. J. Randolph Hemming, solicitor, formerly of Macfarlane Edglow and Hemming of Bombay, who prosecuted said the assault was not serious in itself, but the motive which prompted it was unusually serious. Mr. Humphreys had lived fairly comfortale with his wife for many years, but a short time ago he, it was alleged, caught her in adultery, and this assault, it was further alleged, was part of the methods adopted by the defendant, his wife's brother, to put a stop to the divorce proceedings and prevent a scandal. The defendant had also threatened to have the complainant put out Mrs. Humphreys, it seemed, was also anxious to put a stop to the divorce proceedings, and with this object she gave notice that her husband was a lunatic, with the result that he was seized without any warning and locked up in the Paddington Workhouse for five days, after which he was released under a magistrate's order. The whole proceeding was a perfect scandal, and the Paddington Board of Guardians had appointed a committee to inquire into it.

Mr, Paul Taylor: How came he to be locked up as a lunatic?

Mr. Hemming: Well, we have not got ful particulars yet.

Mr. Paul Taylor: They must have had a lunacy order?

Mr. Hemming: Oh no. The proceedings are altogether irregular. It is a most extraordinary thing and I submit most serious too.

The Complainant: The justice of the peace has declared the certificate to be illegal.

Mr. Hemming went on to explain how his client came to be arrested. Next door to where the complainant lived, he said, was a woman who told Mrs. Humphreys that if she wanted to get rid of her husband it was easy to get over the relieving officer, and have him (her husband) locked up as a lunatic. The more he struggled to prevent it, she said, the more they would be convinced that he was a raving lunatic.

The magistrate suggested that a relieving officer only acted on information received, but Mr. Hemiming replied that he was convinced that the officer in this instance had acted illegally, for he had treated the complainant as a pauper lunatic. The whole proceedings constituted an attempt to terrorise Mr. Humphreys and stop him taking proceedings in divorce. And to show the extent to which his wife had gone Mr. Hemming mentioned that she had forcibly removed his furniture.

The complainant in his evidence said he had been assistant manager to the Belgravia Dairy Company, and had been married 12 years. He gave his wife 30s. a week to keep house on. In June last he caught his wife in the act of adultery with one of his lodgers, and he made up his mind to seek divorce. Subsequently he was seized at his own house and convoyd to the workhouse, where he was placed in an observation ward. When he was seen by Mr. Woodhouse, one of the lunacy visiting justices, his detention was regarded as illegal, and he was released on the following Monday. On the day in question the defendant called on him with a view to reconciliation between him and his wife, and when he (complainant) said that was impossible the defendant said that if he did not withdraw the action he would take his life. A discussion followed, and the defendant put his hand on to his (witness's) shoulder. He told him to

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take it off, and then the defendant struck him and caused him to stagger across the road.

The defendent said that he had been on friendly terms with the complainant for years, and for that very reason he was asked to see the complainant, as he had been flourishing a sickle over his wife's head, He did but his hand on the plaintiff's arm, and the latter resented it and knocked it off, and the back of his (defendant's) hand might havetouched his face. He had never had a cross word with the defendant in his life.

In the end the complainant said he should be quite satisfied if the defendant was bound over.

That the defendant agreed to and the magistrate bound him over in 20l. to keep the peace.

THE WIFE'S REJOINDER.

The case was again mentioned at Marylebone police-court on Wednesday, august 10 in an application by Mr. James P. R. Lyell, solicitor, on behalf of Mrs. Humphreys. He complained of some of the statements made by Mr. Humphreys's advocate the previous day in opening the case. Gross allegations, he said, were made against Mrs. Humphreys, and he wished to deny them. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Humphreys had applied to the magistrate at Clerkenwell for a summons against her husband to show cause why an order of separation should not be made on the ground of his persistent cruelty. The summons was granted.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

THE following candidates are declared to have passed the qualifying literary examination, and will enter the Royal Naval College at Osborne in September next :—

Abbott, W St G
Ackland Allen, H T
Arkell, A J C
Bamber, H R K
Barnes, J C C
Bavin, A J
Beal, N A
Brind, M A
Bucknili, J R
Cassidi, R A
Chater, J D G
Chevallier, J B
Christie, R C
Colpoys, G B
Crockett, G M
Cruchley, V A C
Cunard, A G
Deedes. H B
Duke, W F
Dundas, J G L
Edwards, J G
Evans, L A L
Fanshawe, A B
Gabriel, E B
Haynes, H J
Hibbert, H B
Hickling, J C
Holland, Pryer, R M C
Hooper, S B D
Hudson, R
Jeans, F W H
Johnstone, R E
Kingdon, J B
McCarthe, E D B
Machineon, A A
Maclean, J C
Mann, W S
Mansfield, J M
Marsden Smedley, J B A
Middleton, G B
Milligan, R G H
Murray, J
Oldham, E A S
Olliver, A G
Orde, S E H
Orr Ewing, J A
Paterson, R E
Patterson, W R
Peyton Ward, D V
Prosser. D H
Ricardo, L R
Simpson, H A
Snow, V G
Stewart, R R
Surtees, J A V
Tollemache, H D
Trumble, F H G
Tupper, R H
Wardell Yerburgh, G B
Webber, H A C
Weir, N B
Whelan, C B
Young, Jamieson, D

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE SANDHURST.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June and July 1906, for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst ; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination which will be held in London shortly :—

I.—FOOT GUARDS, INFANTRY, AND ARMY SERVICE CORPS (198 CADETSHIPS).

Armstrong, A G	5,541	Crick, C C	4,016
Manisty, G J E	5,399	Philby, H P	4,013
Miller, J A T	5,351	Messum, L R	4,002
Peake, H C P	5,347	Seagrave, H J	3,995
Burne, F O N	5,340	Harington, H R	3,995
Wetherall, F G B	5,327	Beaver, P S L	3,992
Watson, C R	5,248	Selwyn, G	3,991
Milner, R J N	5,240	Young, J H	3,984
Peet, L M	5,209	Mackenzie, P M	3,983
Charles, A A Macg	5,119	Blackwood, H F	3,972
Liptrott, E C	5,115	Bacon, R G	3,971
Bernard, R P St V	5,080	Macfadyen, I C	3,969
Kent, E M S	5,063	Hollings, J H B	3,967
Chadwick, C N	5,037	Nimmis, B E S	3,948
Pinney, G A	5,029	Hughes, A A	3,943
Andrewes, C L	4,999	Black, D M	3,940
Gardner, A H H	4,981	Plowden, H E C	3,926
Dowding, C G	4,969	Hewitt, R E T	3,921
Butterworth, B M G	4,968	Paget, B C T	3,919
Phillips, A H D	4,957	Menzies, K G	3,912
Pyne, H G	4,940	Seymour, E V F	3,880
Jackson, C H	4,885	Viney, P E	3,863
Harter, J F	4,842	Steele-Perkins, C S	3,858
De Butts, F C McC.	4,804	Treeby, H F	3,855
Marshall, W M	4,803	Walker, B A F	3,853
Moberley, H S	4,799	King-King, E J	3,846
Fraser, S G G	4,780	Wilson, H R	3,845
Sprot, E W H	4,775	Ford, J B H	3,844
Richmond, J A	4,765	Sandilands, P J R	3,843
MacKinnon, C A	4,756	Ffrench, R P T	3,827
Davison, D A	4,735	Cecil T J A	3,813
Sanderson, P N	4,715	Railston, S J W	38,10
Younger, J E T	4,703	Bonham-Carter, A L	3,808
Weston, E C	4,698	Heinig, W H	3,805
Bertram, W R	4,695	Wynne, G C	3,802
North. K C	4,680	Tranchell, H G	3,801
Kelsey, V C M	4,675	Harris, K D	3,796
Graham, A C D	4,670	Dawes, A M	3,795
Money, O W P	4,627	Luxford, C	3,787
Cochran, D J	4,608	Hodgson, P O	3,781
Spencer, L	4,570	Needham, J MacD	3,771
Rolfe, A N	4,554	Torrie, L J	3,763
Burdett, E W	4,540	Baxter, D St J	3,745
Rawlinson, L H	4,536	Woodgate, L S	3,736
Kantzow, J E de	4,531	Dillon, S S	3,730
Willoughby, M G P.	4,531	Hancock, R E	3,729
Carmichael, G I	4,527	Mayne, R C	3,719
Gauntlet, H G	4,515	Williams, A E	3,712
Barbrook, L G	4,510	Lucas, C A C	3,710
Frizell, C W	4,497	Drysdale, H D	3,706
Grazebrook, C A	4,482	Holmes, C C	3,703
Abbott, A A	4,479	Cheyne, J L	3,686
MacLiesh, H I	4,477	Maunsell, F H R	3,674
Murphy, G P	4,473	Yeatman, G D	3,673
Lindop, E L E	4,464	Deane-Drake, C V.	3,662
Peploe, J R	4,453	Boxall, C L	3,656
King-Salter, N H	4,446	Chaworth-Musters, G P	3,641
Stewart, W P	4,434	Burt, H V	3,639
Tidbury, O H	4,410	Holt, A V	3,632
Anderson, E G	4,406	Rusbridger, G S W.	3,629
Cobbold, M F D	4,371	Murray, C A G O	3,627
Swan, C F T	4,356	Darell, R D E	3,625
Gough, G V H	4,355	Cranko, A C W	3,615
Day, O H L	4,334	Pattron, A J	3,611
Mitchell, R P J	4,325	Hornor, F H	3,610
Seton. H W	4,320	Gunner, F H	3,602
Macdonald, D	4,299	Harris, P C	3,592
Dawson, A P	4,284	Paterson, C J	3,591
Jennison, H G	4,280	Nance, W J	3,590
Scott-Moncheff, R	4,270	Urmson, D G S	3,589
Davison, D S	4,251	Norris, R C	3,570
Hathorn G H V	4,250	Allan, A C	3,553
Batson, A W	4,226	Sapte, A H	3,546
Warrand, A St. J M.	4,220	Dalton, B N	3,546
Allen, H I	4,208	Bellew, F D	3,542
McLeod, A K	4,193	Vicary, A C	3,529
Stanford, J	4,190	Brotherton, L P	3,524
Lees, J V E	4,189	Harden, F G	3,512
Middleton, E	4,184	Cobb, J W	3,501
Barstow, A E	4,196	Copeland, A G	3,479
Beadnell, M P	4,158	Elsdale, H S	3,446
Methven, D M	4,156	Molony, C W	3,445
Porter, J S	4,154	Tate, W M	3,443
Galbraith, J F E	4,141	Moore, B P F	3,399
Crippin, H W	4,131	Boyd, R A	3,393
Foster, W A P	4,127	Tinsley, A D	3,390
Thursby, A D	4,121	Synnott, P J I	3,386
Buckle, C G	4,115	Tennant, A C M	3,376
Bagot-Chester, W G.	4,115	Pleydell-Bouverie J E	3,371
Ottley, A G	4,109	Bonsall, T V	3,363
Huntington, H F S.	4,108	Alymer, R M	3,339
MacKenzie, J M	4,107	Mills, A F H	322
Williams-Freeman, A P	4,094	Roche, A J H	3,317
Ward, B M	4,086	Gilbey, J N	3,308
Browne, R P L	4,049	Burt-Marshall, W M.	3,308
Erode, N	4,047	Scott-Tucker, D G H H	3,288
Grafton-Wignall, J D	4,044	Tower, B C B	3,274
Mackenzie, E A H	4,031	Gough, O	3,262
Curtis, O O	4,017	Berry, E F	3,229

II.—FOR THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—TWO CADETSHIPS.

*Freeman, H G V M. 3,134 | *Philips, R R G 3,177

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June and July 1906 for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich ; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination which will be held in London shorly :—

	Marks.		Marks.
Greig, J P S	7,661	Hill, D	6,739
Pollard, G B	7,641	Fowle, W M	6,732
Prichard, F H	7,585	Nott-Bower, G M	6703
Gompertz, A V	7,585	Anderson, M A	6,630
Kitchin, E G	7,412	Napier-Clavering, N W	6,627
Pain, W E	7,331	Montagnie, J E F	6,627
Neame, P	7,292	Macpherson, A D	6,612
Holmes-Scott, A	7,200	Forsyth, A F J	6,596
Bateman, H H	7,174	Akerman, W P J	6,593
Benson, G R	7,112	Colfox, W P	6,558
Pressey, H A S	7,066	Chippindall, J E	6,530
Mansell, M G G	6,993	[illegible]	6,483
Rawson, G G	[illegible]	Magrath, M M	6,465
Bowen, G E S	6,931	Atkinson, S	6,388
Cadell, C A E	6,212	Usborne, A J	6,375
Cracroft-Amcotts, W	6,883	Morgan, F H L	6,340
Field, L	6,868	Reme, R C	6,323
Tristram, G H	6,814		
Bowles, J C	6,742		

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is the list, in order of merit, of gentlemen cadets of the senior divisional who passed the qualifying examination in July 1906 for commissions in the Army :—

1.—Cadets at the Royal Military College.

Passed with Honours
Saunders-Knox-Gore, W A C
*Walton, R C

Passed.
*Ball, E F
*Wells, T R
*Erskine, C E T
Churchill J A
*Walker, E J P T
Diggle, P G W
Mason, G K M
*Lloyd, D I B
*Hainnes, J B
*Adams, R M
Hall, P S B
*Hogg, R W T
Richmond, L
*Muir, J H
Glover, G de C
*Robson, H W C
*Evans, D M
*Coffin, A S
*Connell, V J V
*Dane, R
Evans, H K D
Hetley, C R
*Macdonald, H
Barnard, L A
Lee, C F
Snowden-Smith, R T
Eberhardie, R C
Stable, L L
Moran, W P
Porteous, D G
*Thornhill, C M
Murray, E M
*O'Neill, H J D
Learoyd, G E D
Cranfurd, J G
Collins, H S
Meysey-Thomson, C H M
Campbell, J A
Temple-Barrow, C W
Colville, R A
Gregg, W T H
Lucena, S E
Davidson, E H
Duberley, M R W
Sprot, J W L
Clark, A G L
Kent, C H
Pelly, H R
Dammers, R W
*Bennett, A D
Hilton-Green, H F L
Campbell, W E D
Sanders, J M B
Thorp, C R T
Watson, T N
Carew, P F
French, H R
Vetter, H E
Barne, S
Venis, A R
St John, O C
Jennings, A L N
*McSwiney, H F C
Bennett, R D
Charters, J C K H
Mintoft, T C
Barrington-Kennett, B H
Le Cornu, C J S
Lyle, G C
Duke, B P
*Corse-Scott E J
Hall, H G L
Allardice, C McD
Bittleston, N A
Fraser, F W L V
Koster, R H
Anderson, E V
McCarthy, H J
Crossfield, E A K
Beattie, M H
Carpendale, F M
Coventry, Hon T G
Moore, C F F
*Oswald, F
Skinner, J F
Reguart, N S
Carr, L
Crosse, R V
Lawder, N W
Thornton, T A
Williams, W d'E
*Heyland, A A
Hill, G C
Waller, A G
Frost, C D
Ditmas, T O B
Barker W G S
Palmer, G H C
Belfield, A G N
Latham, J
Brander, M S
Ferguson, F C
Hohler, A P
Carter, L A L
Gordon, J de la H
Cairnes, W E P
Wallace, R
Forsyth, C G
Baker, H N
Bromilow, J N
Browne, H L
Cartwright, H A
Rogers, L O C
Moody-Ward, R G T
Waddy, R H
Habershod, C B
Chapmag, E H
Leman, J F
Bagley, G O T
Chenevix Trench, P G
Waller, E D W
*Hickman, H T D
Nash, E R
Peake, F G
Berkeley-Hill, H E W
Wilson R H
Robarts, D P H
Otter, R
Fetherstonhaugh, A E H
Brown, G L
Thomson-Glover, J W
Bentley, H R
Jefferd, W W
Arnold, K F F W
Wade, E W N
Marks, C H
Holmpatrick, Lord B W
Wood, R G P
Fowler, E K
Moore-Gwyn, H G
Kemble, T A
Fortescue, G
Isaac, A G F
Heygate, C R
de Bunsen, A G
Hume, J E
Bell, H H
Campbell, W A
Collas, D P J
Hooton, A C
Hart, N S
Walker, R K B
King, N W R
King, D M
Anderson-Morshead, R H
Reeve, C S
Philips, H S
Hudson, E C R
Sykes, C A V
Gaye, A D
Fort, R
Whitaker, N R
Burnham, G le R
O'Malley, T F
Johnston, D I
Pelly, J H
de Hoghton, G
Keppell, Hon R G D
Edden, H S
Wilson, D E
Leatham, E H
Mylne, R H
Burrows, S V G
Standen. E J
*Gaisford, L
Bailward, T
Blston. C D
Forbes, H
Smith, G N N
Beresford, R H B de la P
Dowins, R A
Dupree, V
Middleton, W A A
Murrry, A C
Evans, W S
Bigge, J N
Mayne. H G L
Hunter, J W
Whittle, A
*Miller, W H
Whittuck. G E M
d'Arenberg, L A B
Brooke, W H
MacDougall, I
Deane. T B N
Fowle, L R
Solano, B A
Ford, J M R
Lawrence, P R B
Phillips, L H
Harrison, M C C
*Hailes, W L
Magee, D H
Lilley, H A
Pawle, D W
*Strover, W G
Bickford, M H
Ogilvy, G M H
Macartney, J V
Olphert, A V
Bradford, C A
Harington, H D
Marshall, T B S
Montgomery-Campbell, C J D
Keene, F F

II.—Cadets Detached at the Royal Military Academy

*Dyce, A G
Darling, J C
Porter, J G
*Thomson, A R
Aavendish, R H V
Wingfield Stratford, G E
Dubs, C E D
Torin, L H
Satton-Nelthorpe. O
*Todd. R
*Leslie-Smith, C
*Digby, T A
Walron, H A G
Bulkley, E B M
Cairnes, T A E
Bingham, D C
im Thurn, B B von V
Mulholland, Hon C H G
Wright, F J O H
*Ommanney, W M
Stewart, H W V
Harvey, R B L
*Lucas, C A
Ireland G
Poyser, E L
Goldie, G H
Taylor, R B
*Cook, G H
Goldney, C Le B
Hardingha N, R G
Low, R A B
Pott, D
Buller, L M
Morris, A G A
Dickinson, D P
Critchley Salmonson A C B
Drayson, F A G
Cragg, E
*Wahab, R S
Chard, R A F
Hazlerigg, G M
Wheatley, H L
Bell, T
Craig, J MacA
Howard, C A L
Dyer-Bennett, B S
Begg, G D
Hammick, St V P
Punchard, A
Galwey, A W
Hunte, J Le
Tweedy, R P
Hill, G V W
Trigona, Adei B S
Moulton-barrett, E F
Bruen. H A
Shakeshaft, A J

* For appointment to the Indian Army.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th June amounted to Rs. 9,546, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,645. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 7,22,909, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,67,942

THE statement of traffic of the Imedalad Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th June, amounted to Rs. 3,951, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 323. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 1,26,183, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,293.

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